Vote Yes on Suffrage November 2

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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MACHINE BLOW FINDS JERSEY UNDAUNTED

Beaten on 19th by Political Bosses, Women Start New Campaign on 20th—Leaders in Three States Expect Square Deal from Men of Their Commonwealth

New Jersey suffragists, defeated by the political machine and the liquor interests, at the special election on Tuesday, announced on Wednesday the beginning of a campaign to secure presidential suffrage from the next Legislature, which will be elected on November 2. The announcement is made by Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. She said:

"We are stronger than before, for in all legislative work we will be represented by many thousands of voters on record and not merely women workers."

Far from admitting that the New Jersey defeat will affect the campaigns in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the suffragists of those States are expecting a square deal from their men, and are working with good courage for a favorable majority on November 2. Analysis of the returns supports their optimistic view. For instance, New Jersey districts whose voters are commuters from New York City, gave a large favorable vote and the districts bordering on Pennsylvania made an excellent showing.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York said Wednesday: "We have just had a meeting of 200 district leaders. They say, 'I hear New Jersey lost,' and just go on working for our own campaign. We can stand a half dozen defeats in other States here in New York."

Mrs. Gertrude H. Leonard, chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Association, said: "I believe the defeat will have no particular bearing on the question in Massachusetts." Miss Margaret Foley of Massachusetts said: "It will be an incentive for the men of Massachusetts to be the first to grant woman suffrage in the East."

New Jersey has never seen such a campaign at any previous special election. "The activity made it seem more like a Presidential contest than a special election on constitutional amendments," says the New York Times.

Throughout the State the vote was heavy, and despite the fact that the unfavorable majority was large, it was fairly even. Most of the districts rendered returns against the amendment in the proportion of five to four. In Cape May and Ocean counties the fishermen proved strong friends of the women, and the amendment car-

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PRESS SAYS NEW JERSEY VOTE IS NOT A WEATHERVANE

Another Month Would Have Meant Victory, Declared Impartial Correspondent—Tribune Sees Different Outcome in New York

The consensus of opinion of the press is that the failure to carry New Jersey in no way predicates defeat in the States which vote Nov. 2. A few days before the election a special staff correspondent of the Boston Post visited New Jersey and predicted that suffrage would not carry, but he said:

"One interesting statement is constantly heard in the stores and on the street. Scores of prominent people who believe that the amendment is going to be defeated openly say that if the vote on the question was put off another month suffrage would unquestionably win."

After the news of the New Jersey defeat the Post declared that the result "proves nothing as to what Massachusetts and the rest will do."

The New York Tribune says:

"New Jersey this year was not ready to abolish sex privilege in government, but the vote polled by the woman suffragists ought to be sufficient testimony, even for the most obtuse, that the demand for such abolishment cannot be silenced.

"Much stress has been laid on the theory that the result in New Jersey would be an index of the fate of the suffrage campaign in this State. That is by no means necessarily true. The women across the river had several difficulties to contend with from which, happily, their sisters here are free. The New York State campaign is excellently organized. The various groups or associations are working in thorough harmony. While the opposition of the political machines may not be less bitter, it is hardly to be expected that it will be carried to such an extent, and manifested so openly, as was the case in the special election yesterday. Organized labor, strangely enough, largely opposed to woman suffrage in New Jersey at the behest of some of its leaders, appears to be pretty completely for votes for women here.

"The defeat in New Jersey is discouraging for the suffragists, but it is by no means fatal. It will spur the campaigners here and in the other campaign States to redoubled efforts. It ought to inspire in the voters thoughts of the lamentable waste of time and money caused by prolongation of a fight against the inevitable."

DOUBLE THE POWER OF THE HOME—TWO GOOD VOTES ARE BETTER THAN ONE

SOUSA DECLARES VICTORY COMING

Bandmaster Believes Courtesy Would Be Seen at Polls As Everywhere Else

John Phillip Sousa has come out strongly for votes for women.

"Suffrage will obtain. There is no doubt about it," he says. "And when it does obtain, women will become broader minded. The woman without the ballot looks after the protection of her daughter. The woman with the ballot will look after the protection of her son.

"I can't see any reason why women shouldn't vote. Women make up the greatest part of musical audiences. In the parlor, the theatre, the church and everywhere else we can treat them with distinguished courtesy and consideration. I do not think they would be insulted at the polls."

METROPOLIS EXPECTS 30,000 IN LINE TODAY

Living Flag of Suffrage States, Big Men's Section, Impressive Thousands of Working Women Mark Great Parade in New York City

Thirty thousand men and women are expected to march Oct. 23 in the mammoth suffrage parade in New York City. The parade will be the most impressive demonstration of a campaign that has been full of picturesque features.

Starting at 2 o'clock from Washington square, the procession of 25,000 women will march up Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street. The Men's League expects to have 5,000 men in line, divided into forty companies.

The chairman of the parade committee is Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. The first woman in the procession will be Mrs. Leonard Thomas of Newport, who has been chosen to carry the International Woman Suffrage Alliance banner. Behind her will walk Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Alliance and chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, who will be the official head of the parade.

Every one of the 26 nations affiliated in the Alliance will be represented by 13 women, 338 women in all.

Will Form Living Flag

Twelve women, representing the 12 States where women vote, headed by Mrs. Winston Churchill and Mrs. Everett Colby, will form a living United States flag.

They will march in a row, with right arms extended, each rest-

ing on the shoulder of the next, and depending from their shoulders will be capes lined with blue satin on one side and red satin on the other, which when flung back from their white suits will form the bars of red, white and blue.

The living flag will follow Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia and immediately precede the United States division.

The occupational division, of which Miss Alice Morgan Wright is chairman, will contain sixteen groups, marching in diamond formation, outlined with laurel wreaths.

Actresses will march under the organization of Hedwig Reicher; authors, Marjorie Benton Cook and Mary Heaton Vorse; singers, Miss Marcia Van Dresser; dancers, Mrs. John Corbin; sculptors, Abastenia St. Leger Eberde, with Janet Scudder as marshal; social workers, Mary Van Kleeck and Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch; scientists, Mrs. Leta Hollingworth; city officials, Dr. Katharine B. Davis. Other groups of women in process of formation include painters, architects, interior decorators, librarians, musicians, nurses, art students, physicians and surgeons, lecturers, life-savers, educators, agriculturists, horticulturists.

The classification has been so complete as to include even athletes, animal trainers, gardeners, chemists and metallurgists.

Almost two thousand teachers from the Manhattan schools have been enrolled by Katherine Devereux Blake.

Mayor Mitchel to Review Parade

In the reviewing stand will be Mayor Mitchel, Chief Justice Edward E. O'Dwyer, Judge Freschi, Justice Samuel Greenbaum of the Supreme Court and Justice McAvoy, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Moskovitz, Dr. Goldwater, health commissioner; William Harmon Black, Ambrose O. Neal, Morris Levy, Edward Pollak, John J. Hopper, District Francis Martin and Sheriff James S. O'Brien.

Miss Ethel Stebbins is grand marshal of the parade. For the international division, Mrs. A. W. Taves will be in command, and her staff will consist of Fola La Follette, Crystal Eastman Benedict, Harriet Sheppard and Alice Carpenter. Clara Savage is in charge of the executive body which will represent the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Leila Wittler will lead the press and publicity council. The teachers' branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee will be in charge of Miss Ellen T. O'Brien, and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter is marshal for the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

Each of the five borough divisions of the Woman Suffrage Party will have its own marshal. Elizabeth Burchenal will be in charge of the forces of the Equal Franchise Society, and Miss Frances Arnold is grand marshal for the College Equal Suffrage League. Josephine Beiderhase is grand marshal for the Women's Political Union.

Forty Companies of Men

The chief marshal of the men's division will be Frederick S. Greene of the "Noble Ninety-two," who were courageous enough to march in the parade of 1911.

There will be forty companies in the men's division, for each of which there will be a "veteran" captain. George Middleton, playwright and author, will head Division A.

Will Irwin, the only man alive to have been arrested by three nations in one day—Belgium, France and England; William W. Mackay, mural decorator, and the Rev. Alan McCurdy are among the others who have consented to help Chief Marshal Greene.

The General Federated Union has accepted the invitation of the Trade Union Woman's Suffrage League to have organized labor take part in the parade.

A number of big stores have given their clerks permission to march, and there will be a long line of business women, of whom Claudia Q. Murphy is chairman.

There will be a spectacular finish to the parade when the symbolic figures, encircled by thirty bands, at the fountain at the Plaza, will raise a big United States flag while the bands play the "Star-Spangled Banner." Mrs. Howard Mansfield, chairman of the Music Committee, has devised this feature in which "Victory," "Equality," "Justice," "Uncle Sam," "Miss Columbia" and the twelve suffrage States and Alaska will form inside the musical circle on the steps of the fountain.

WOMEN PROTEST INDECENT SHOWS

Exposition Officials Close Objectionable Places on Instigation of Mothers' Congress

Owing to protests largely from women voters and the National Congress of Mothers, the directors of the Panama Exposition have closed certain concessions on the zone and have decided to purify the other concessions and various "girl" shows which are open to the charge of indecency.

The protests were sent to the California commissioners, who upon investigation, found the complaints so well founded that Arthur Arlett, State Commissioner, made formal demand that exposition directors take immediate steps to wipe out the nuisances protested against, and as a result all the objectionable exhibitions have been ordered closed.

TEXTILE WORKERS ENDORSE CAUSE

National Body Comes Out Unanimously for Suffrage on Convention's First Day

The United Textile Workers of America on Oct. 18, at the close of the first day's session of its week's convention in New York City, voted unanimously to endorse woman suffrage after listening to a speech by Miss Melinda Scott, president of the Woman's Trade Union League of New York City.

The National Association of Wall Paper Printers and Color Mixers of the United States has endorsed woman suffrage. C. C. Alexander, secretary, recently made the announcement that the action had been taken at a convention at Hudson Falls, N. Y., on Oct. 7.

A special dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., to the Boston Transcript, says that it is already conceded that the equal suffrage amendment will carry in Iowa next June.

FACULTY POLL IN WOMEN'S FAVOR

Princeton Professors Follow Wilson's Lead and Show Strong Majority for Suffrage

A suffrage poll of the Princeton faculty, conducted by the Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate university organ, showed a majority favorable to woman suffrage. The Daily Princetonian sent out return postal cards to all the members of the faculty, professors, instructors, and preceptors.

Of 101 answers received, 57 were in favor of letting women vote, 33 opposed, and 11 non-committal. All departments showed a majority in favor except those of physics and chemistry.

Harold D. Harvey, editor of the Princetonian, was jubilant over the favorable result. "We had expected a very different result," he said. "Princeton, you know, has been the synonym for conservatism. The majority for woman suffrage within the faculty ought to take that issue out of the class of radical innovations."

An editorial advocating woman suffrage written by Mr. Armstrong, chairman of the Editorial Committee of the Princetonian, appeared in the paper together with the poll. The editorial says in part:

"Let us follow the lead of the President of the United States and the lead of our former President, who is now head of the nation, in studying this question seriously, and with our best minds, and the chances are that we will come to the same conclusions."

CONVENTIONS IN VARIOUS STATES

The National American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its forty-seventh annual convention in Washington, D. C., December 14 to 19. State suffrage conventions to be held soon are as follows:

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association—Peoria, Oct. 28, 29, 30.

Kentucky Equal Rights Association—Lexington, Nov. 8, 9, 10.

Michigan Equal Suffrage Association—Saginaw, Nov. 10, 11.

North Carolina Equal Suffrage League—Asheville, Oct. 28, 29, 30.

Ohio Woman Suffrage Association—Cleveland, Nov. 11, 12.

West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association—Huntington, Nov. 16, 17, 18.

Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association—Milwaukee, Nov. 18, 19, 20.

Through a mistake in the mailing department part of the New England edition of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, last week, was sent where the regular edition should have been sent.

OREGON CHAIRMAN SAYS "NO EVILS"

Father Edwin V. O'Hara, chairman of the industrial commission of the State of Oregon, in a recent letter states that "none of the evils so freely predicted when women were enfranchised has followed in the wake of woman suffrage in Oregon."

Dr. O'Hara has given years of his best service to the struggle for a minimum wage and the protection of women in industry. He fathered the creation of the industrial welfare commission, said by labor legislation authorities to be the model commission of the country in its powers for safeguarding women.

MACHINE BLOW FINDS JERSEY UNDAUNTED

(Continued from page 335.)

ried by a majority of approximately 300. The most significant feature of the election from a suffrage point of view was the closeness of the vote in Bergen and Camden counties. Thousands of commuters from New York City live in Bergen County, where 55 districts out of 115 recorded 4,870 for the amendment and 4,905 against. In Camden, which is just across the river from Philadelphia, there was a possibility Wednesday morning that the returns would show a majority in favor.

Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, executive secretary of the Women's Political Union, telegraphed the Woman's Journal Wednesday from Newark:

"Suffrage decisively and generally defeated in New Jersey. Fear aroused in party machines by effectiveness of our campaign caused them to get out phenomenal vote. Both party machines passed order throughout State for our defeat. District leaders acted as challengers for antis and electioneered inside polling places. Money openly paid for votes. Result due to party influence plus some fraud on an electorate not yet sufficiently educated to overcome machine manipulations."

The New York Tribune in its account of the election Oct. 20 laid the defeat of the amendment squarely at the feet of the political bosses. Even the anti-suffrage New York Times admitted that the suffragists "found the great political machine arrayed against them in some of the most important centers of population."

"New Jersey bosses forgot their political differences and joined in a common cause—that of bringing about the defeat of the suffrage amendment to the New Jersey constitution," says the Tribune. "Party lines were obliterated and the Republican and Democratic machines hitched up into a bipartisan steam roller which was expected to flatten the suffrage vote into a pancake.

"'Davy' Baird, the Republican boss of South Jersey, and 'Jim' Nugent, the Democratic boss of North Jersey, were the chief pushers of the steam roller when the suffrage fight began. As the contest grew warmer, however, and the chances of the suffragists increased, other bosses and near bosses, who had maintained a discreet silence, were forced to bestir themselves, so that when the polls opened yesterday every political boss in New Jersey, regardless of his political affiliation, was lined up against the amendment.

"At first the opposition was of a quiet nature, but as soon as the confidence of the machine men began to wear off word was sent to the 'boys' to get busy and bring out the vote just as though it were an election for President. It wasn't long before such counties as Camden, Passiac, Middlesex, Essex, and even parts of Hudson, saw political workers at the polls urging and cajoling the intending voter to cast his ballot against the amendment.

Liquor Dealers at Work

"The political machines, of course, had the active assistance of the brewers and liquor dealers. Some people said the brewers had the active assistance of the politicians. Anyway, there wasn't a harder working crowd against the suffrage amendment than the State Liquor Dealers' Association.

"The Baird-Nugent crowd had the active assistance of such other bosses as Alfred N. Dalrymple, of Essex; Tom Martin, of Hudson, and George Wright, of Passaic.

"The most strenuous of all the boss fights against the amendment was, of course, in Newark, where Jim Nugent controls things in the Democratic camp with an iron hand. Nugent at times had tears in his eyes as he worked and spoke against giving women the right to vote. There is a certain large brewery in Newark and another large one near it. Nugent is well acquainted with the owners of these breweries—in fact, he is a not distant relative of the proprietor of one of them.

"Most of the hostile politicians frankly admitted the reason they opposed the granting of the franchise was not because women were incompetent to vote, but because they believed they could not control them as easily as the men."

President Votes for Suffrage

President Wilson voted for equal suffrage during the day at Princeton. When photographers tried to take a picture of him, he stopped them, saying, "This is too serious a matter to make a spectacle of." The district in which the President voted went against the amendment, and according to the Tribune, the rather heavy Negro vote was responsible.

According to returns Wednesday morning the amendment was defeated throughout the State by a majority of about 55,000. With only 239 districts missing out of a total of 1,891, the vote stood 184,385 against suffrage and 130,707 for it.

The vote was most evenly divided in the rural districts. Majorities against suffrage in some of the cities follow: Newark, 210 election districts out of 319, 10,157; Jersey City, 3,531; Paterson, 1,381; Pasaic, 432; Bayonne, 345; Orange, 226; South Orange, 258; West Orange, 136. East Orange went for suffrage by 136 votes.

JOHN MCCORMACK FAVORS SUFFRAGE

Famous Tenor Sees Every Reason Why Women Should Have Vote—Likes Campaign

An hour before a concert in Springfield, Mass., last week, John McCormack, the great tenor singer, found time to express himself on the question of woman suffrage. "I see no earthly reason why a woman should not vote," said he, "and every reason in the world why she should. I don't believe in the London methods," he continued, "but here they do it beautifully."

When asked if he had any objection to his sentiments being made public, Mr. McCormack replied with vigor, "I don't care who knows it."

Secretary Lansing announced last week he would not vote on woman suffrage in New York this year, because he has not had time to go to New York to register. Inasmuch as he will not vote, the secretary has declined to express his views. Every other member of the cabinet from a State voting on the question this fall, will vote for suffrage.

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WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS TO SEE PARADE TODAY

Many Organizations Enlisted to March in Springfield—Victory Again Leads Line of March—New Organization Forms in Boston

The Western Massachusetts suffrage parade takes place in Springfield Oct. 23. "Victory," impersonated by Miss Virginia Tanner, will again lead the line of march. Many of the striking banners and mottoes used in the Boston parade have been contributed for use. Mayor Stacy will take part and will review the marchers from the plaza of the municipal group, with other members of the city government.

A special car will carry a large delegation of Boston suffragists to Springfield for the parade.

The line of march is as follows: From Memorial Square on Main street to State; up State to Chestnut; up Chestnut to Worthington; down Worthington to Main; on Main to East Court; on East Court to the municipal group; thence to Elm and Water. The parade will start promptly at 3 o'clock, rain or shine. In the line of march will be the Springfield Equal Suffrage League, the Springfield Suffrage Extension League, representatives from the State Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, school teachers, Mount Holyoke College students, Western Massachusetts Suffrage Leagues, natives of Finland, where women vote, men's league for equal suffrage, etc. In automobiles will be the Mayor and members of the city government, some of the suffrage pioneers of Western Massachusetts and suffragists who are not able to march. At the mass meeting before the municipal group, Miss Helen Todd, of California, who was one of the speakers after the big Boston parade, will give one of the principal addresses.

The 65th anniversary of the first Women's Rights Convention will be celebrated on Worcester Common Oct. 23. The famous carriage in which Lucy Stone rode 60 years ago will figure in the celebration, and in it will ride Miss Florence Luscomb and Miss Mary Frances Bolles, accompanied by Miss Marjorie Bedinger on foot.

Two hundred men and women delegates from sixty-three organizations in Greater Boston, representing a membership of probably 26,000, held a meeting in Faneuil Hall Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17, and formed the Greater Boston Equal Suffrage Federation. The purpose of the body is to make more effective the work for woman suffrage in the present campaign. Several societies sent word that undoubtedly they would be represented later.

The permanent chairman of the federation is Joseph Walker. William P. Everts of the Men's League is secretary and the vice chairmen are Ignatius McNulty of the Central Labor Union, Roger Sherman Hoar of the Political Equality League, Mrs. Evelyn Sawyer of the Companions of Foresters of America, Hyman Hurwitz of the Independent Workmen's Circle, Stanislaus Gutowski of the Civic Service House, T. N. Barbour of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, W. Harris Crook of the Harvard Equal Suffrage League, Miss Sarah Dupont of the Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. J. R. Miller of Sabbatia Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and John E. Crowley.

The following named committee was appointed to co-operate with the chairmen of the various delegations represented in the Federation: Christopher Reardon of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Lewis Davis of the Knights of Pythias, William P. Everts of the Men's League, T. J. Hughes of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners 1096 and George W. Evans of Frederick Douglass Lodge of Foresters.

Besides these organizations there were represented at the meeting Good Templars, United Hebrews, New England Circle of Forest Aids, Eagles, Fabian Club, School for Social Science, Theosopical Society, Free Religious Association, Boston Central W. C. T. U., Franklin Club, Security Benefit Association, Malden Young Women's Hebrew Association, Lynn Federtion, Sons of Temperance, Lithuanian Chorus, Men's Club, Elazabeth Peabody House, New England Women's Press Association, Channing Men's Club, United Friendship for Social Justice and a number of labor unions, including stationary engineers, woodcarvers, printers, stairmakers, capmakers, cigar strippers, cigarmakers, proofreaders, gartermakers, paper hangers, carriage and automobile makers, brass moulders, carmen, clothing makers and others.

Congressman Keating, of Colorado, who has been selected by the national child labor committee to take charge of child labor legislation in the next Congress, says: "There would be no question about the success of this and similar legislation, if the women of this country were in possession of the ballot."

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915

PRESIDENTS ON SUFFRAGE

President Wilson's announcement of his conversion to woman suffrage leads to a backward glance over other Presidents who have favored the cause:

The first, of course, was Abraham Lincoln. In a letter to his constituents, published in the Sangamon County Journal away back in 1836, he declared that he believed in admitting to suffrage all citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding females."

President Hayes was heartily in favor of votes for women. In his time the question had not become a burning one, and he made no public declaration on the subject, but his views were well known to his personal friends, of whom the late Henry B. Blackwell was one.

President Garfield was interested in the question, which was growing in public favor. He wrote: "Laugh at it as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, woman suffrage is rising on the horizon larger than a man's hand, and some solution, ere long, that question must find."

President Harrison was said to favor suffrage, but he made no public declaration in regard to it.

President Roosevelt voted for woman suffrage when a member of the Legislature, and recommended it in his inaugural message as Governor of New York, besides declaring himself in favor of it unofficially on several occasions. For some years he was rather a lukewarm suffragist, and the women thought that in his letters and published articles he laid more stress upon his lukewarmness than upon his belief. But during the last few years his utterances have been as emphatic as anyone could wish.

President Wilson up to six or seven years ago was a pronounced opponent. Then he ceased to call himself an anti-suffragist, and said he was considering the question. Both suffragists and antis put before him their best arguments. To the repeated delegations of women who went to see him he was courteous but non-committal.

The first definite light as to the conclusion which he had finally arrived at came last December. In November Montana and Nevada had given women the ballot. Miss Anne Martin, the President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, was in Washington not long after, and made a call on President Wilson. The report of the interview published in The Woman's Journal of Dec. 19, 1914, says:

"Senator Key Pittman of Nevada introduced Miss Martin to the President, who congratulated her warmly on her success in Nevada, and said that he had been glad to read of it. 'That is the way I believe it should come—by States,' he said."

Ever since, the suffragists have felt confident that when Mr. Wilson was ready to make a public declaration on the subject, it would conform with his private declaration, and so it proved.

Incidentally, this shows that the President's conversion was not due to the influence of Mrs. Galt. His interview with Miss Martin took place almost ten months before his engagement.

There will probably never be another President of the United States who is not in favor of votes for women.

A. S. B.

JERSEY VICTORY DEFERRED

The women of New Jersey have won a moral victory, though their actual victory is postponed. The alignment between the forces of righteousness and the forces of evil was never clearer than in this campaign. The men who have been leaders for reform and good government in New Jersey stood for equal suffrage, while against it were all the reactionary elements, led by President Wilson's old enemy and the enemy of clean politics, "Jim" Nugent. Even the Newark Sunday Call, which had shown anti-suffrage leanings, declared toward the end of the campaign that the methods and influences used against suffrage were almost enough to make it an advocate of the cause.

In New Jersey, as everywhere else, the friends of equal rights had against them a triple combine made up of the machine politicians, the liquor and vice interests, and "Big Business," in the bad sense of the term. There was also the little society of well-meaning but misguided anti-suffrage women, who were used as a cloak by these more powerful and sinister forces.

In New Jersey the liquor interests are so strong that that State has not even a local option law. New Jersey has also been known for many years as the happy hunting ground of corrupt corporations, the place where any sort of objectionable corporation went to take out its charter. In spite of these tremendous obstacles, the prospects in New Jersey for a time seemed bright; but they darkened when the State Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Women's Clubs failed to endorse equal suffrage—two organizations that have given it their endorsement in all the other campaign States. In the Federation of Labor, it was the delegates of the trade unions from the various branches of the liquor business who turned the scale, and caused the Federation to reverse the attitude it had held for 26 years. With the women's clubs, the scale was turned by women in favor of suffrage who voted against endorsement, through a mistaken unselfishness, for fear of "hurting the Federation." But the outcome was the same.

In addition to their legitimate activities the opponents of equal rights resorted to the most dishonorable "submarine methods." The bogus telegrams sent to President Wilson were a sample. Gross and shameless falsehoods about the suffrage States were circulated broadcast, and at the eleventh hour thousands of anti-suffrage placards were put up in the factories, professing to be from the Secretary of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, but really from a discredited ex-official of that body.

The New Jersey suffragists, on the other hand, made a clean and splendid campaign, which has commanded the admiration even of their enemies. They have made many thousands of converts. For zeal, intelligence, devotion and hard work, they richly deserved to win. When New Jersey finally becomes a suffrage State, their work will be remembered with gratitude and honor. No one who is not wilfully blind doubts that that time will come. A. S. B.

BRAINS FOR SUFFRAGE

From President Wilson and Thomas A. Edison down, the most distinguished men in New Jersey voted for equal suffrage. "Ye born deevil," said Baillie Jarvic to Rob Roy, "what d'ye think's the value of your head?" And the famous freebooter answered, "Fairly weighed, and Dutch weight, it might weigh down one provost's, four baillies', a town clerk's and six deacons'." So far as brains went, Rob Roy was probably right. In the New Jersey election, if heads could have been weighed instead of counted, the suffragists would undoubtedly have come out victorious. And what the leaders see today, the rank and file will see tomorrow. A. S. B.

BOSTON'S GREAT PARADE

The great suffrage parade in Boston last Saturday was "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." It was far larger than last year's, and even more impressive. The crowds that turned out to view it are estimated at 250,000. Every one is agreed that Boston never saw anything of the kind to compare with it.

There could be no more striking proof how the movement has grown, since four women published the call for the first local Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, or since nine women gathered in the anteroom after an anti-slavery meeting in Boston in 1850 to plan for the first National Woman's Rights Convention, the anniversary of which is celebrated in Worcester today. There was joy in the hearts of the old suffragists as that wonderful procession went by, with the great divisions from the nearby cities, and its representatives even from the far-away little towns whose delegates had made a real sacrifice of time and money to be present. The floats, the college men and women in line, the professions, the trade unions, the Men's Leagues, the widely varied forces united in demanding justice for women—it will dwell in memory forever. At the meeting afterward, the sight of the great Mechanics Hall filled, as it so rarely is, floor and gallery, was an inspiration in itself.

Every person in that parade was marching to victory. That is as certain as the movement of the stars in their courses. The only question is when the victory will be reached. For the honor of Massachusetts, it should be Nov. 2, 1915. A. S. B.

CALIFORNIA IS HAPPY

In connection with the present suffrage campaigns, the opponents of equal rights have reviewed the exploded story that California's expenses have been greatly increased since women voted. When Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the President of the New York antis, made this charge two years ago, John Francis Neylan, Chairman of the California State Board of Control, published in the California Outlook of Oct. 4, 1913, an official and detailed statement, completely crushing the accusation. In California Gov. Johnson came into office shortly before women obtained the ballot. Mr. Neylan says:

"The records of the State Board of Control show that the biennial increases under Gov. Johnson have been the smallest in the history of California. The average increase every two years for the twelve years preceding Gov. Johnson was 20.77 per cent. Johnson's percentage of increase, including the appropriations for the next two fiscal years, is 15.9 per cent."

Mr. Neylan points out that the increase was caused by the growth of population and the growth of the State institutions. For instance, in two years the attendance at the State Normal Schools had increased over 30 per cent. On the other hand, the Board of Control had forced sixteen dishonest officials to disgorge their stealings and refund them to the public treasury and had cut out huge graft in many public departments, with the result that the total increase in expenditure was less than ever before. He added: "I am convinced that these changes could never have been accomplished in the short time of three years if it had not been for the influence of women upon the political life of California." His whole statement will be found in the Woman's Journal of Oct. 18, 1913.

California evidently does not feel that it is overtaxed, for it has just re-elected Johnson by the biggest majority it has ever given to any Governor. A. S. B.

SHE WAS CONVERTED

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst was converted to equal suffrage during the California campaign by the discovery that the vicious interests were fighting the suffrage amendment. Since that was the case, she came to the conclusion that women would vote pretty solidly against the evils which prey upon women and children.

Col. John P. Irish has vehemently denied that this was the cause of her conversion. We therefore reprint a letter from Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst to her friend, Mrs. Stearns, which was published, with her permission, in the Woman's Journal of Jan. 25, 1913:

"My dear Mrs. Stearns:—In reply to your inquiry, I will say that I was not in favor of suffrage until the campaign in California was well on, and then certain information came to me which convinced me that the time had come—here, at any rate—when women should have the right to vote.

"I felt convinced then that women would unite in favoring certain work tending towards the betterment of conditions affecting women and children particularly, which men heretofore could not be relied upon to favor when it came to the test of the ballot."

Mrs. Hearst's expectations have been realized. California has passed the red light injunction and abatement bill—regarded as the most effective kind of legislation yet devised for dealing with the social evil—and both the friends and the enemies of the law credit its victory to the women. The number of no-license towns in California has also increased very greatly since women got the ballot.

A. S. B.

Governor Brumbaugh played to the galleries for popularity when he shouted for local option, and now he bespeaks the smiles of women as he declares himself for suffrage. If the Governor will adorn himself with petticoats, the public will be better able to size him up at his true worth.—From October Bulletin issued by Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association.

The first victory for woman suffrage was won at Runnymede when the English Barons got the Magna Charta many centuries ago, and now any one who opposes suffrage for women is consciously or unwittingly an adherent of the autocratic form of government rather than of democracy.—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

Kansas, Oregon and Arizona adopted equal suffrage in November, 1912, although in September of the same year Ohio had defeated it. Victory in New Jersey would have given all the other States a strong boost, but the loss of New Jersey is not likely to change enough votes to turn the scale in any other State, unless the vote on Nov. 2 should be extraordinarily close.

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BAY STATE FESTIVAL HELD

Third Annual Gathering a Success — Many Suffrage Meetings in Boston and Vicinity

The third annual Bay State Suffrage Festival was held at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, Oct. 21 and 22, under the direction of the Ways and Means Committee of the State Association.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, chairman of the committee, of Brookline, was in charge of the general arrangements. More than 50 local suffrage leagues and individuals had tables and booths at the bazaar. Miss Louise E. Stanwood and her associates in the Writers' Suffrage League sold autographs of noted persons and copies of books autographed by the authors or by men of national reputation.

Mrs. Guy Currier and several of the Players' Equal Suffrage League sold a large number of character dolls. The festival closed Friday evening, Oct. 22, with a ball, of which Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs had charge. A fuller account will be given next week.

The official reply of the Massachusetts suffragists to the statements of Col. John P. Irish of California, who has been stumping the State for the antis, was made in Faneuil Hall Oct. 20. by Miss Helen Todd of California. Dr. Dorothea Moore, a former resident of Massachusetts, and Dr. George L. Perrin, who has just returned from California, also spoke. Hon. Samuel J. Elder presided.

A suffrage meeting is to be held in Tremont Theatre Sunday, Oct. 24, at 3.30 P. M., under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. Speakers include Mayor James M. Curley, Samuel J. Elder, president of the Boston Bar Association, Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel, and Miss Anne Martin of Nevada.

The Men's Club of Channing Church, Dorchester, voted for suffrage at its first meeting for the season.

A public metting to explain the proposed amendment to the State constitution enabling women to vote was held Friday evening, Oct. 22, at the B. Y. C. M. Union. This meeting was arranged by Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, representing the Equal Suffrage Committee. The speaker was Hon. Samuel L. Powers, and Robert W. Frost, Esq., director B. Y. M. C. Union, presided.

The Roslindale Forum will conduct a symposium on Suffrage and Peace on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, at 8 P. M., at the Longfellow School Hall, Walter and South streets, Roslindale, Mr. George W. Cole presiding.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York and Mrs. Glendower Evans will speak. The A. C. Ames Orchestra will furnish the music.

Colonel John P. Irish, the mellifluous Machiavelian mouthpiece of the Machine during all the changing years of his oratorical career, has departed for Massachusetts to fight woman suffrage.

The doughty Colonel bitterly assailed the same good cause in California.

The woman suffragists of Massachusetts are to be congratulated upon this reinforcement to their arguments. — Sacramento Bee, Sept. 30.

CALIFORNIA MORE THAN MADE GOOD

Polling Places Cleaner, Legislation Improved, Men Approve Experiment, Says Californian

Frank N. Holman of Berkeley, Cal., said in a recent address at Utica, N. Y.:

"The polling places are so much cleaner and more respectable than before women had the ballot that there is no comparison. The women of California have shown much intelligence in their four years of voting and have succeeded in bringing about much legislation benefiting the home life, the child and the woman who labors.

"Taking it by and large, they have so much more than made good in their use of the ballot that the California Legislature at the close of its last session—a Legislature made up to a large degree of men who were hostile to woman suffrage four years ago—went on record by passing a unanimous resolution stating that woman suffrage in California was an unqualified success."

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KANSAS ATTORNEY GENERAL TELLS HOW SUFFRAGE WORKS

S. M Brewster, in Answer to Questionnaire, Says Women Vote, and that their Vote Is Intelligent and a Benefit to State

S. M. Brewster, Attorney General of Kansas, replied last week to a questionnaire addressed to him by Thomas W. Hotchkiss of New York City regarding the workings of equal suffrage in Kansas. The questions and Mr. Brewster's answers were as follows:

1. Has there been any consensus of opinion in your State that women have neglected their homes in order to vote?

Don't Neglect Homes to Vote

There has not been. On the other hand the feeling is general that the women have exercised their right of franchise without in any way neglecting their home.

2. Have you found or have you heard, in your State, that the influence of women's votes has been deleterious in any way to the social fabric of your commonwealth?

My answer is that it has not been so found. Women for years have been voting on school matters and in city elections in Kansas and have shown that they have as clear a knowledge of the issues as have the men. The last election was the first one in which women in this State exercised the right of suffrage in State and county elections, and there was nothing in the way they exercised that right to indicate that their votes were deleterious in any way to the social fabric of this commonwealth. I would say that they exercised their right of suffrage as intelligently as did the men and seemed to have as clear an understanding as the men of the issues involved in the campaign.

3. Have you found that the best women take little or no part in public affairs and have little influence, while the undesirable women are active, utilized by, and respond to the appeal of the worst political influences, with the result that the laws and the social fabric suffer?

This last question I must emphatically answer in the negative. While not all the women voted in this State at the last election, it being their first chance to participate generally in State affairs, yet a large proportion of the women did vote and that proportion was largely among the best women of the State. Of course, this State is an agricultural State and we have no large cities, but the women in the country generally voted and the best class of women in our cities voted. The participation in affairs, so far as the women are concerned, was about the same as it was with men.

4. Have you noted this tendency particularly in the cities or other crowded communities, from which it might be inferred that equal suffrage would be fatal to sound government in the overcrowded cities of the east?

Vote With Intelligence

There has been nothing in the way that women have exercised their right to vote in this State that would lead me to infer that equal suffrage would be fatal to sound government anywhere. As stated before, in Kansas the women in voting exercised the same intelligence as the men did and seemed to have as clear a conception of the issues submitted to them.

5. Mr. Wickersham says, in effect, that a woman is not a good citizen, or rather is not exercising the full responsibility of a citizen, by merely casting a ballot; that full citizenship implies service on juries, willingness to perform military service when required, etc. Has such a view of woman's capacity and responsibility obtained in your State; or has the expression of woman's citizenship rather taken the form best adapted to her natural qualifications, such as a direct personal interest in public improvements relating to health, the welfare of the child, etc.?

In answering this question it is not necessary for me, perhaps, to attempt to answer Mr. Wickersham's argument. His statement that a "woman is not a good citizen, or rather is not exercising the full responsibility of citizenship by merely casting a ballot; that full citizenship implies service on juries, willingness to perform military service when required," etc., can be answered by saying that military service is not required of all male citizens. Men, when they reach an age that unfits them for military service, are still permitted to exercise the right of voting, and men who never have been fit for military service are still permitted to exercise the right of voting. Neither do I consider that exemption from service on juries renders the parties entitled to such exemption less fit for citizenship. Many individuals and classes in this State, and I take it also in other States, are exempted from jury service. For instance, in this State all persons holding office under the laws of the United States, or this State, attorneys and counsellors at law, physicians, all registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists, ministers of the gospel, professors and teachers in colleges and other institutions of learning, ferrymen, all members of any company of firemen organized according to law, and all persons more than sixty years of age are exempted from jury service, but such persons are not deprived of the right of casting a ballot merely because of such exemption, nor do we consider that such exemption affects in any way their good citizenship. The expression of woman's citizenship has not taken any particular form. Of course, naturally the women have great personal interest in questions relating to health and the welfare of the child, but they also seem to be interested in other public questions.

6. Has equal suffrage in your State resulted in any legislation which has imposed upon women the burden of equal responsibility in the support of the family?

No such burden has been imposed by any legislation and no legislation affecting women seems to have been influenced in any way by the fact that women have in this State equal suffrage.

7. Has any legislation taken from women any exemptions or privileges which they had before they obtained the vote?

No.

8. Has not the opportunity to vote quickened the interest and understanding of public questions on the part of women, so that women who formerly took little interest in public matters or were considered uneducated have found voting a subject of personal concern to them and beneficial to the community?

Women had participated so long in city affairs in this State that they were, even before full suffrage was granted, pretty well informed on public questions. Of course, when the right was given them to vote at State and county elections they naturally took more interest in these elections. The Kansas woman has always been pretty well informed on public affairs and has taken considerable interest in matters affecting the welfare of the State. Since granted suffrage they have shown this interest by participating more in public affairs.

SMITH PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN FAVOR

Dr. Burton in First Suffrage Speech Ridicules Opposition to Ballot

"I am in favor of woman suffrage not because I am president of the largest woman's college in the world, but in spite of it," declared Dr. Marion Leroy Burton of Smith College before 600 women in the Auditorium in Springfield, Mass., last Sunday. It was the first speech for suffrage Mr. Burton has ever made in public, says the Springfield Republican, and he came not as president of Smith but as a private citizen, to make it. "No human being," said he, "could speak on the suffrage question representing the sentiment of Smith College." It was as a private citizen, then, that he declared American democracy is undeniably a failure in many respects and that to solve the numerous problems of citizenship before this people today we should use every resource within our power. "The greatest of these resources is one half of our population—women," he declared.

"Nobody has ever come to me to ask me how I stand on this matter," said he, "but on November 2 I'm going to vote for the suffrage amendment. I believe in woman suffrage because I believe in democracy and because suffrage works." He said he found out for himself that it works by visiting the dozen suffrage States in a recent trip. "Of course, bad women and incapable women will vote with the rest," he continued, "but do we stop to think first about the criminal and incapable men before we let men vote? If we can take care of the bad vote of men, I guess we can trust our sisters to take care of the bad women vote." He said that only one out of 20 criminals are women, so that the problem should not be staggering.

He asserted that woman suffrage would not double the cost of elections, but would increase the cost only slightly. Neither would it result in "duplicating" the vote, he contended.

The fight for suffrage today parallels the struggle women made for education 40 or 50 years ago, said Mr. Burton. Forty years ago men said woman's intelligence was of too low a grade to permit her to sop up higher education. Today, he said, scholarship among women in schools and colleges is admitted to be superior to that of men and in some cases prize contests have to be classified as to sex so that men might have a chance to win something. Forty years ago they argued also that college educations would cause women to lose their physical vigor and their personal charm. "Do you think the athletic college girls of today have lost their physical vigor?" he wanted to know. "And as to their charm—well, there must be some of it left for the paths between Smith College and Amherst, Williams, Harvard and the rest are pretty well beaten, it seems to me. There is no more sense today to these same arguments against suffrage than there was 40 years ago."

BOSTON SEES GREATEST SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION

Streets Lined With Crowd Estimated From 200,000 to 500,000—Governor and Mayor Give Hearty Praise—Spectators Enthusiastic

Boston saw the largest and most elaborate parade for equal suffrage in its history last Saturday. The press described it as the finest demonstration of its kind ever held in New England. About 15,000 women and men from all walks in life, from all parts of the State, and from New England were in line. The procession covered four miles.

The crowd that watched the parade from start to finish was estimated by the newspapers at 200,000 to half a million people.

From two o'clock in the afternoon until dusk the procession wound its way up Beacon Street, past the reviewing stands of Governor Walsh, and Mayor Curley, through the most crowded business section of the city, down Tremont Street, and finally finished with a rousing mass meeting at Mechanics Hall.

Throngs of people packed the sidewalks, jammed the mouths of intersecting streets and hung out of windows and from treetops in numbers seldom equalled on any occasion. There were 25 bands and a dozen floats, besides striking groups of marchers in line. Miss Virginia Tanner, impersonating "Victory" at the head of the line, and Miss Helen Keller, the renowned blind authoress, were greeted by constant applause throughout the full length of the march.

Striking features which brought hearty applause almost all along the line were Mrs. Judith W. Smith, in her 94th year, riding in the carriage Lucy Stone used to ride in; the cavalry group, the college sections, representing Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, Harvard, Technology, Tufts and Boston University; Miss Blackwell, president of the State Association, Miss Margaret Foley with the Lincoln banner and wreath; the group of campaigners and canvassers, and hundreds of beautifully decorated and impressive divisions and a dozen large floats. After almost 10,000 women had marched by representing teachers, art students and laundry workers, home-keepers and journalists, college students, nurses, lawyers and doctors, there came a float saying: "All this comes of teaching girls to read."

The parade committee included Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, chairman; Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Miss Zara DuPont, Mrs. Evelyn Peverley Coe, Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey, Miss Alice Eldridge. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley was the chief marshal.

Mayor Curley opened the mass meeting, at which 10,000 were present, by saying: "I feel privileged to have witnessed today the greatest demonstration Boston has ever known." This statement brought the crowd to its feet. Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard presided, and the other speakers were Mrs. Theresa Crowley and Miss Helen Todd. An impressive part of the great meeting came when Mrs. Leonard asked the 10,000 gayly decorated, triumphant marchers to rise and remain standing for a brief interval to "reconsecrate themselves to the service of mankind and the great work they expect to do with the ballot."

The meeting passed four resolutions: First, an endorsement of the amendment to be voted on Nov. 2; second, congratulation of President Wilson for his stand; third, congratulation of the five gubernatorial candidates for their stand; fourth, a vote of thanks to the city police department for its excellent aid.

NEWSPAPER POLL FAVORS SUFFRAGE

Straw Vote By Tribune and Boston Herald Returns Majority for Woman's Amendment

Suffrage straw votes polled in New York City by the Tribune and in Boston by the Journal indicate a favorable trend of opinion in both cities for the equal suffrage amendment.

According to the Journal's canvass suffrage leads in Boston in the ratio of 3 to 2, and out of a total of 8,552 votes cast, 4,448 were for suffrage and 4,104 against, by Oct. 19. Among the different places and organizations canvassed in Boston which showed a decided majority for suffrage were the Carmen's Union, the Charlestown Navy Yard, 252 leading city attorneys, the workers at former Governor Foss' plant, at the Thomas G. Plant Shoe factory.

The poll showed an anti-suffrage majority at the Atlas boxing exhibition held at the Arena, Oct. 12, and in the Faneuil Hall and market district.

In New York the result was still more decidedly in favor of a suffrage victory. The canvass was rigorously limited to registered voters only. In the two polls taken, the first, among the Woolworth building employees and the Singer factory hands, returned a majority of 934-694 in favor, and the second among the theatre-going audience and the Grace M. E. Church attendants, came out 569-216 for the women. Even in the tenement region polled, out of 28 votes, 12 were for and 4 against the amendment. The total number of ballots cast in these two polls was 2,723 and of these 1,517 were in favor to 914 opposed. Only 292 were in doubt.

The New York Tribune said of the poll that in all cases the men took the voting seriously and apparently voted deliberately and honestly and that the result as shown by the tabulated reports is a surprisingly large vote for suffrage.

"Equal suffrage is an unqualified success in Colorado, and several times in matters of vital importance the women voters have been of tremendous service to the best interests of the State," asserts the Hon. George E. Hosmer, collector of customs of Denver.

HOW ABOUT IT?

If you are a married man with a wife who has been a real helpmate to you, don't you want to make her your equal in the eyes of the law?

A DECISION TO VOTE YES

By Robert Underwood Johnson

MR. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON was for forty years editor of the Century Magazine and is now permanent secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He is one of the most influential literary men in the country as well as a poet of no mean rank. In a recent letter to Mrs. William Vanamee, suffrage leader of the First Assembly District of Orange County, New York, Mr. Johnson announced his conversion to equal suffrage. The following is taken from his letter to Mrs. Vanamee.

Candor compels any man with his eyes open to admit that at present good government is obtained at a frightful waste and against great odds. The chief obstacles are indifference and lack of ideality. Men absorbed in the struggle for life want both imagination and a sense of responsibility, and in this respect we appear to be getting worse. It is not to be expected that, by some magic of the ballot, women will rise to the perfect exercise of every political function—that, for instance, they will be able to manage governmental finances (few men are so qualified); but it is reasonable to expect that they will bring to many problems valuable qualities; comprehension of human needs, special experience, ideality, sympathy, freedom from deadening traditions, refined instincts, interest in the higher life as reflected in literature, art, and music, and, best of all, common sense in dealing with such subjects as public health, prison reforms, child labor, the drink evil, municipal going-to-seed, etc. In short, the more intelligence, culture, and morality we can get into the electorate to react against bad government the better for all.

How Women Can Help

Leaving aside the college graduate of both sexes, the average woman of today is certainly not less well educated than the average man. For two generations, while he has been hard at work in business, she has been able to keep a closer touch with the world, through newspapers, magazines and books, by study, intellectual club life, settlement work, society, and travel. She has made amazing progress. She has learned how to economize time and effort in the conduct of the household and the care of children; many things which she formerly made laboriously are now purchased cheaply, and in many ways her interests have broadened while her husband has not kept pace with her. She is as capable as he of making decisions in the main both wise and free from improper influences. Men have only to remember what they say to one another of the incompetence of the average male voter to see how far short the electorate of today comes of the standard of perfection which they are inclined to exact for women. It will be much if we can add a large body of voters in the main willing and competent to follow good leadership.

Moreover, as the main influence upon the next generation, whether in the home or in the school, women need to be prepared to train citizens. Shall mothers learn and teach everything that is useful to impart to their sons and daughters except the most necessary? What time does the average father—whose place certainly is not in the home—have to give to the direction of his sons in political principles? I feel sure that the extension of the suffrage will give women a higher sense of responsibility to the State, and through this key men up to their own civic duty.

Liquor Men Oppose

I am further influenced by the fact that in the mass equal suffrage is opposed by several objectionable classes. No doubt many sincere and patriotic men and women are opposed to suffrage, but there are elements of sordidness in the opposition that have no counterpart on the other side. For obvious reasons the rank and file of professional politicians of both chief parties in this State are against the entrance of woman to political power, while the liquor interests are solidly and aggressively, though so far as possible secretly, at work to defeat the amendment. I believe that here, as abroad, even among men who are not abstainers, there is a great awakening to the fact that the drink evil is a monstrous obstacle to national progress. It is women chiefly who suffer from it, as they do from war, and their intelligent and reasonable influence will be exerted as inevitably against one as against the other. In this respect, their further participation in responsible government will be an immense public benefit. Should the amendment fail in New York, it will probably be due to the fact that every saloon in the State is a recruiting station for the opposition, and the defeat itself would be a conclusive argument for a speedy reconsideration of the question.

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the past 130 years are due to essentially masculine traits. Time will show how far the enfranchisement of the other sex will remedy this one-sidedness in our government and give us a more orderly, homelike system. It is to be hoped that New Jersey will be willing to try the experiment. So far from being radical and dangerous, the 'new order' seems to the psychologist distinctly conservative and promising of good results."

The danger from unoccupied rights is far less than the danger from the denial of rights.—William Jewett Tucker.

A "League for the Marrying of Broken Heroes" has recently been started in England by the Rev. Ernest Houghton of Bristol.

The right to vote is just as much a woman's right as is her right to a trial by jury.—J. Stitt Wilson.

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Pearl LaMeade, 517 Publicity Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

New York State's first lady has personally entered the campaign for "votes for women." Mrs. Charles Whitman spoke in the village of Voorhesville recently, and is expected to make several equal suffrage speeches in the capital district before the November election.

Suffrage Exchange

For two cents a word you can get your message to suffragists in all corners of the United States.

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 309 Broadway, New York. (38)

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SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

Twenty-five campaign postal cards free to any one who will distribute them before November 2, 1915. Carrie Harrison, Brookland, Washington, D. C. (44)

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. (cow)

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122 Pearl St., Boston.

WOMEN PUBLISH PEACE MANIFESTO

Prime Minister Calls Document Sanest Proposal in Six Months

The International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace last week issued a manifesto setting forth the first fruits obtained by the congress at The Hague last April. The reports of the envoys who visited the foreign capitals form the basis for the announcement issued in this country and in Amsterdam.

The statement involves the assurance:

That the nations now engaged in war would look without disfavor upon a conference of the neutral nations as a possible medium for the settlement of the world war, and

That the neutral nations of Europe are prepared for such a conference provided they can get the co-operation of the United States.

The statement is signed by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Holland; Miss Chrystal Macmillan, of Great Britain; Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of Austria-Hungary; Prof. Emily Greene Balch, of Wellesley College, and Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago.

The manifesto declares the envoys "are in a position to quote some of the expressions of men high in the councils of the great nations as to the feasibility of their plan. 'Yours is the sanest proposal that has been brought to this office in the last six months,' said the Prime Minister of one of the larger countries."

GLEANINGS

"Last week President Wilson came out for woman suffrage—the greatest State issue confronting the United States," says the Independent.

The birth rate in New Zealand had been declining for 14 years when women were given the vote; today it is higher than that of England and Wales. In West Australia the marriage and birth rate had been going down four years. When women got the ballot both rates went up. These figures hardly prove that the ballot makes women unwilliing to marry or endangers the baby crop.

Only half of the 183,040 women wage earners in Chicago enjoy the benefits of a nine-hour day, asserts Miss Irene J. Graham, a social investigator, in a report which appears in the October Journal of Political Economy published by the University of Chicago. This report represents the first comprehensive survey ever made of women's hours of employment in Chicago.

A leaflet entitled "Testimony of Governors Concerning Woman Suffrage in Their Respective States" has recently been compiled by Mrs. Ernest Lister, wife of the Governor of Washington, and is issued by the National Council of Women Voters.

POLITICS NEED FEMININE MIND

Psychology Professor Declares Women Excel in Social and Economic Problems

In a letter to the Princeton Press, Howard C. Warren, Stuart Professor of Psychology, offers a psychological analysis of the masculine and feminine mind. He admits, without defining them, that a "masculine" type and a "feminine" type of mind do exist, doubtless due to "sexual heredity and educational influences," and discusses the qualifications of the two types in the sphere of business and politics:

"For my own part, the study of the two types suggests a very definite conclusion. The masculine mind, by heredity and training, is concerned rather with gaining a livelihood and amassing wealth. The feminine type is concerned with the guidance of the social life and the economical running of the household.

Other things equal, then, one might predict that the masculine statesman would be less concerned with the orderly economic system of government than with fostering national wealth, and with acquiring at the same time a fortune for himself. One would expect that the feminine type would be less interested in making a livelihood out of political life, and more interested in promoting an efficient scheme of government.

"It must be granted that many of our national shortcomings during

The Last Word About Saloon Opposition Is Contained in

LIQUOR AGAINST SUFFRAGE

just off the press. Miss Blackwell gives a complete review of events which directly connect the liquor interests with the opposition to votes for women, including the recent Reardon letters in Massachusetts.

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Suffrage and Temperance.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $5
What meaning has suffrage in connection with the temperance question? This flier tells; gives the facts that you want.

A Catholic View of Suffrage.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3

Eminent Catholics Declare for Suffrage. Ea., 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
Are you often asked what is the attitude of the Catholic Church? These two fliers will help.

A Campaign of Slander.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
The Antis continue repeating old discredited stories about suffrage leaders. This is a pithy answer that will fit most of them.

The Three Fold Menace.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6
Socialism, Feminism, and "militancy" are other favorites of the antis. This folder gives the real facts.

The Worth of a Vote.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
A flier by Alice Stone Blackwell, showing what "The Worth of a Vote" has been to men.

Suffrage and Mormanism.....Each, 3c; doz., 20c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $12
Utah and the Mormons have been the basis of much anti talk. This pamphlet is an effective showing of facts.

The Stage and Woman Suffrage.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
Mary Young (Mrs. John Craig) tells what effect women have had on the theatre. She says that they will also improve politics.

Suffrage and Morals.....Each, 3c; doz., 20c; 100, $1.80; 500, $7.50
A pamphlet by Miss Blackwell, discussing what has been accomplished by the States wherein women vote for social reform, red light abatement and the single standard of morals.

Order from

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CANARD CIRCULATED AT ELEVENTH HOUR

New Jersey Opposition Produces Letter from Discredited Colorado Labor Man—John R. Lawson and Others Make Immediate Reply

An eleventh hour attempt to alienate the labor forces was made by anti-suffragists in New Jersey, when they produced a letter from W. T. Hickey, whom they called "a fellow-worker with John Lawson" and secretary-treasurer of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. Mr. Hickey said that "speaking from a labor standpoint, suffrage has been a failure in Colorado."

The letter was immediately repudiated by the Colorado labor leaders. Joseph E. Cannon, national organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, says:

"The opening statement of Hickey shows an intent to cause others to believe that Lawson had something to do with the writing of the letter, when the fact is that Lawson had nothing whatever to do with it. Hickey was dropped as State secretary of the Federation of Labor because of frequently reported shortages in his accounts. He opposed every measure for the benefit of women and children, was a political gangster, an adjunct of the corrupt political machines of Denver and Colorado. His strong suit has been his repeated attempts to traffic in the labor vote.

"If the woman's eight-hour law had been defeated, as he claims, it was not because the women had a vote, but because Hickey, with a few other political hangers-on of the old political machines, worked against the election of bonafide labor candidates. Hickey used all his influence for the nomination and election of Governor Ammons. Then followed murder, rapine and pillage by the militia, imported gunmen and local gangsters, with the consent and approval of the Governor for the election of whom Hickey used all his influence, and it comes with poor grace for Hickey and his coconspirators to attempt at this late day to put the blame on their wives and mothers.

"The Colorado State Federation of Labor is unanimously on record in approval of woman suffrage."

Eugene C. Moore, president of the Federation of Miners, of Ludlow, Col., asserted:

"The statement of Mr. Hickey, ex-secretary and ex-treasurer of the Federation of Miners in Colorado, is absolutely false. After the coal mine strike in 1914 Mr. Hickey was asked by the president to resign or else he would be thrown out of the organization for being two-faced. Mr. Hickey said to the president that he would not dare call a meeting and would not get enough votes to sustain his argument. I then called a meeting for the next afternoon and, by a rising vote, every delegate and official of the miners of Colorado voted against Mr. Hickey. He has not been connected since then with organized labor in Colorado and is, as far as I can see, a paid agent for the element in Colorado which the woman suffrage party has fought from the beginning."

John R. Lawson, international representative of the Western Federation of Miners, telegraphed:

"When William T. Hickey stated that suffrage in Colorado was a failure he was not authorized to speak for me, the State Federation, nor the Miners' Organization. The Eight-Hour law could not have been defeated by 'factional fights' of women in this State, for there were but two women in the Legislature when the law failed of passage. Equal suffrage has always had my hearty endorsement, and I intend to remain steadfastly in the ranks of its advocates. I look upon it as one of the means of solving many of the trying political, social, industrial, and economic problems confronting the American people today."

John McLennan, president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, sent the following message:

"William T. Hickey expresses his own personal views and not those of the labor movement of Colorado, when he states that woman suffrage is a failure in this State. Organized labor in this State is not opposed to woman suffrage. I strongly favor woman suffrage and believe it to be one of the fundamental principles of true democracy and entitled to the support of all who are interested in liberty and progress."

DRUGS IN ARMY SAYS MAGAZINE

Miss Addams' Statement About Bayonet Charges Receives Corroborative Evidence

Miss Jane Addams' statement that soldiers on both sides of the contending armies need to be drugged before bayonet charges, which aroused a storm of adverse comment, has received corroborative evidence in an article in Scribner's Magazine for October, "On the British Firing Line," written by E. Alexander Powell, war correspondent with the allied armies.

On page 461 he says of a German onset:

"Rendered reckless by the rum and ether which is served out to German soldiers about to make an attack, they dashed forward hoarsely cheering."

The question naturally arises, as E. Taber Fox of Litchfield, Conn., points out, whether Mr. Powell's statement will bring upon him the ridicule which Miss Addams' similar statement produced, because she was a woman and a peace advocate.

Courtesy of the Pittsburgh Sun

ILLINOIS DECISION UPHELD BY COURT

Supreme Bench Will Not Reopen Suffrage Case for Irate Liquor Dealers

The Illinois Supreme Court refused last week to permit the question of the constitutionality of the woman suffrage act to be reargued in what is known as "the Macomb election case." Justice Craig, who at one time held the suffrage act unconstitutional, announced the decision, which is said to have been unanimous.

The attack on the suffrage law was made by Illinois liquor dealers, and was considered, according to the Chicago Herald, an aftermath of Sunday closing in Chicago.

When the act was held valid last year the vote stood 4 to 3. Since then Judge Vickers, who voted in favor of constitutionality, has died and Judge W. W. Duncan of Marion has been elected in his place. The decision last week was only on the reopening of the Macomb case, and the liquor dealers say that they will bring further attacks upon the constitutionality of the act in December.

Sunday closing of saloons in Chicago for the first time in forty-four years resulted in the first Sunday passing with the lowest crime record in the history of the police department, according to Chief of Police Healy. Out of 7152 saloons in the city, only twenty-eight were found to have violated Mayor Thompson's closing order. Most of the violations were of a minor character and only one saloonkeeper was arrested. There were only sixteen arrests made for drunkenness Sunday and forty-seven on Saturday, as compared with an average of 243 for the two days several months past.

"There were no murders; there were no suicides reported," says the Chicago Herald. "The automobile accidents seem unconnected with alcoholic 'joy riding.' Church attendance increased; theatres and moving picture shows were filled to capacity. About 20,000 liquor trade employers had a day of rest, with which many of them expressed themselves as well pleased."

One of the first effects of the Sunday closing was another futile attempt on the part of the Illinois liquor dealers to have the suffrage law declared unconstitutional. They laid the Sunday regulation to the women voters.

IF

you are a man who owes a never-ending debt of gratitude to your mother, don't you want to pay that debt by doing the biggest thing on earth for your mother's sex?

Vote **Yes** on the Suffrage amendment.

SOUTHERN COTTON HELPS CAMPAIGN

The "Buy a Bale of Cotton" movement is helping equal suffrage in the campaign States, according to the National Woman Suffrage Association. Last year the association joined in the movement to help the South and distributed the Anna Howard Shaw fund, amounting to several thousand dollars, among the Southern State associations for the purpose of buying bales of cotton. Now that the crisis is over, the cotton is being sold at a profit, so that the fund is released, and the proceeds are being returned to national headquarters for use in the campaign States.

The red light district of Springfield, Ill., and all brothels in Sangamon county have been ordered closed in the interests of public health.

During the suffrage parade in Boston the antis draped their houses with red, which was legitimate, but they also tried to give an extra impression of their strength by draping a lot of empty houses; and they even had the rashness and bad taste to decorate the closed house of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe!

NOTES AND NEWS

Oregon has just issued an order for the strictest regulation of women's hours in canneries that has yet been adopted in the United States.

The Woman's Home Companion for November contains an interesting article, "My Conversion to Suffrage," by Alice Woods Emery.

Wyoming has the smallest proportion of unmarried women to its population of any State in the Union; Wyoming has had equal suffrage for 46 years. Colorado has a higher birth rate than Massachusetts.

Michigan will celebrate the 100th birthday anniversary of Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Friday, Oct. 29, by a "Reciprocity Day" throughout the State. Suffrage meetings will be held in every county—the speakers from one county going into a neighboring county and vice versa, and making this service a contribution to the cause.

I have never heard an argument against woman suffrage that was not an insult to the intelligence of a ten-year-old boy.—Hon. John D. Long.

APPROVAL GIVEN BY CIVIL SERVICE

Forum Representing 150.000 Goes on Record for Equal Suffrage in New York

The Civil Service Forum in New York City with delegates from 14 affiliated organizations, having a membership of upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand city, State and federal employees, has gone on record for equal suffrage.

It was the Forum's "most important meeting," says The Chief, which is the largest Civil Service paper in New York.

"After a postponement of several months, the question of woman suffrage was brought up, discussed and voted upon," says the Chief. "By a roll call of organizations it was found that some of the associations had placed themselves on record in favor of votes for women. Others had discussed the matter and had taken no action. It was found that no organization had voted against the appeal of women, and therefore it was decided that the subject should be voted upon by the delegates present. The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The ballot in the hands of women will give additional strength to the cause of a square deal in the civil service, be it

"Resolved, That the Civil Service Forum, after a poll of its affiliated organizations, hereby records its approval of woman suffrage."

RECORD INTEREST SHOWN IN BOSTON

Suffrage Amendment Calls Out Largest Registration Ever Made in Massachusetts

The Boston registration for the suffrage amendment and the State elections, which closed Oct. 13, was the largest registration ever known for a Massachusetts election. It totalled 114,224. The only other registration approaching it was in 1904, a presidential and congressional year, when the registration reached 114,218. In the towns of the State the voting lists remained open until Oct. 23.

LAST LAUGHS

"Delia studied medicine, you know, and I've taken a cooking school course."

"Well?"

"We're going to start a magazine called 'What to Eat and How to Get Over It.'"

"When I am big, mamma, I'm going to marry a doctor or a minister."

Mamma: "Why, my dear?"

"'Cause if I marry a doctor I can get well for nothing, and if I marry a minister I can be good for nothing."

Mrs. Jones: "You mean to say that you and your husband never have any quarrels?"

Mrs. Brown: "That's just what I mean."

Mrs. Jones: "But don't you ever get into an argument?"

Mrs. Brown: "Never. You see, when we are alone at home my husband talks nothing but politics and I talk nothing but the servant girl question, so in that way we never come to a disagreement."

In Parliament questions are constantly asked about the hardships entailed upon alien women, but few women are as able to look after themselves as the Fifeshire woman who was made to register herself as the wife of an alien enemy. Her husband was a German, who had been deserted at the age of twelve in this country by a German band. He was adopted, cared for, and educated by the minister. In course of time he grew up, became the minister's man, and married a Scottish woman. His native tongue and his nationality were both forgotten until last August, when the war broke out. He and his wife were made to register themselves under the Aliens' Act. His wife was most indignant at being called a German. "Me a German," she exclaimed, "I ken naething aboot Germans." "Ah, but you became one when you married a German," said the complacent magistrate. "What have you to say to that?" "Jist this," she retorted, "it nae mair maks me a German than it made Victoria yin when she married Albert." The magistrate collapsed. This point of view should be established, that marriage does not change your birth, and it ought not to deprive you of your nationality. A country can no more disown its citizens than a parent can repudiate children when they forsake the parental home.—Eunice G. Murray in The Vote.

Vote Yes on Suffrage November 2

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 43. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915 FIVE CENTS

MACHINE BLOW FINDS JERSEY UNDAUNTED

Beaten on 19th by Political Bosses, Women Start New Campaign on 20th—Leaders in Three States Expect Square Deal from Men of Their Commonwealth

New Jersey suffragists, defeated by the political machine and the liquor interests, at the special election on Tuesday, announced on Wednesday the beginning of a campaign to secure presidential suffrage from the next Legislature, which will be elected on November 2. The announcement is made by Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. She said:

"We are stronger than before, for in all legislative work we will be represented by many thousands of voters on record and not merely women workers."

Far from admitting that the New Jersey defeat will affect the campaigns in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the suffragists of those States are expecting a square deal from their men, and are working with good courage for a favorable majority on November 2. Analysis of the returns supports their optimistic view. For instance, New Jersey districts whose voters are commuters from New York City, gave a large favorable vote and the districts bordering on Pennsylvania made an excellent showing.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York said Wednesday: "We have just had a meeting of 200 district leaders. They say, 'I hear New Jersey lost,' and just go on working for our own campaign. We can stand a half dozen defeats in other States here in New York."

Mrs. Gertrude H. Leonard, chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Association, said: "I believe the defeat will have no particular bearing on the question in Massachusetts." Miss Margaret Foley of Massachusetts said: "It will be an incentive for the men of Massachusetts to be the first to grant woman suffrage in the East."

New Jersey has never seen such a campaign at any previous special election. "The activity made it seem more like a Presidential contest than a special election on constitutional amendments," says the New York Times.

Throughout the State the vote was heavy, and despite the fact that the unfavorable majority was large, it was fairly even. Most of the districts rendered returns against the amendment in the proportion of five to four. In Cape May and Ocean counties the fishermen proved strong friends of the women, and the amendment car-

(Continued on page 336.)

PRESS SAYS NEW JERSEY VOTE IS NOT A WEATHERVANE

Another Month Would Have Meant Victory, Declared Impartial Correspondent—Tribune Sees Different Outcome in New York

The consensus of opinion of the press is that the failure to carry New Jersey in no way predicates defeat in the States which vote Nov. 2. A few days before the election a special staff correspondent of the Boston Post visited New Jersey and predicted that suffrage would not carry, but he said:

"One interesting statement is constantly heard in the stores and on the street. Scores of prominent people who believe that the amendment is going to be defeated openly say that if the vote on the question was put off another month suffrage would unquestionably win."

After the news of the New Jersey defeat the Post declared that the result "proves nothing as to what Massachusetts and the rest will do."

The New York Tribune says:

"New Jersey this year was not ready to abolish sex privilege in government, but the vote polled by the woman suffragists ought to be sufficient testimony, even for the most obtuse, that the demand for such abolishment cannot be silenced.

"Much stress has been laid on the theory that the result in New Jersey would be an index of the fate of the suffrage campaign in this State. That is by no means necessarily true. The women across the river had several difficulties to contend with from which, happily, their sisters here are free. The New York State campaign is excellently organized. The various groups or associations are working in thorough harmony. While the opposition of the political machines may not be less bitter, it is hardly to be expected that it will be carried to such an extent, and manifested so openly, as was the case in the special election yesterday. Organized labor, strangely enough, largely opposed to woman suffrage in New Jersey at the behest of some of its leaders, appears to be pretty completely for votes for women here.

"The defeat in New Jersey is discouraging for the suffragists, but it is by no means fatal. It will spur the campaigners here and in the other campaign States to redoubled efforts. It ought to inspire in the voters thoughts of the lamentable waste of time and money caused by prolongation of a fight against the inevitable."

DOUBLE THE POWER OF THE HOME—TWO GOOD VOTES ARE BETTER THAN ONE

SOUSA DECLARES VICTORY COMING

Bandmaster Believes Courtesy Would Be Seen at Polls As Everywhere Else

John Phillip Sousa has come out strongly for votes for women.

"Suffrage will obtain. There is no doubt about it," he says. "And when it does obtain, women will become broader minded. The woman without the ballot looks after the protection of her daughter. The woman with the ballot will look after the protection of her son.

"I can't see any reason why women shouldn't vote. Women make up the greatest part of musical audiences. In the parlor, the theatre, the church and everywhere else we can treat them with distinguished courtesy and consideration. I do not think they would be insulted at the polls."

METROPOLIS EXPECTS 30,000 IN LINE TODAY

Living Flag of Suffrage States, Big Men's Section, Impressive Thousands of Working Women Mark Great Parade in New York City

Thirty thousand men and women are expected to march Oct. 23 in the mammoth suffrage parade in New York City. The parade will be the most impressive demonstration of a campaign that has been full of picturesque features.

Starting at 2 o'clock from Washington square, the procession of 25,000 women will march up Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street. The Men's League expects to have 5,000 men in line, divided into forty companies.

The chairman of the parade committee is Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. The first woman in the procession will be Mrs. Leonard Thomas of Newport, who has been chosen to carry the International Woman Suffrage Alliance banner. Behind her will walk Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Alliance and chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, who will be the official head of the parade.

Every one of the 26 nations affiliated in the Alliance will be represented by 13 women, 338 women in all.

Will Form Living Flag

Twelve women, representing the 12 States where women vote, headed by Mrs. Winston Churchill and Mrs. Everett Colby, will form a living United States flag.

They will march in a row, with right arms extended, each rest-

ing on the shoulder of the next, and depending from their shoulders will be capes lined with blue satin on one side and red satin on the other, which when flung back from their white suits will form the bars of red, white and blue.

The living flag will follow Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia and immediately precede the United States division.

The occupational division, of which Miss Alice Morgan Wright is chairman, will contain sixteen groups, marching in diamond formation, outlined with laurel wreaths.

Actresses will march under the organization of Hedwig Reicher; authors, Marjorie Benton Cook and Mary Heaton Vorse; singers, Miss Marcia Van Dresser; dancers, Mrs. John Corbin; sculptors, Abastenia St. Leger Eberde, with Janet Scudder as marshal; social workers, Mary Van Kleeck and Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch; scientists, Mrs. Leta Hollingworth; city officials, Dr. Katharine B. Davis. Other groups of women in process of formation include painters, architects, interior decorators, librarians, musicians, nurses, art students, physicians and surgeons, lecturers, life-savers, educators, agriculturists, horticulturists.

The classification has been so complete as to include even athletes, animal trainers, gardeners, chemists and metallurgists.

Almost two thousand teachers from the Manhattan schools have been enrolled by Katherine Devereux Blake.

Mayor Mitchel to Review Parade

In the reviewing stand will be Mayor Mitchel, Chief Justice Edward E. O'Dwyer, Judge Freschi, Justice Samuel Greenbaum of the Supreme Court and Justice McAvoy, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Moskovitz, Dr. Goldwater, health commissioner; William Harmon Black, Ambrose O. Neal, Morris Levy, Edward Pollak, John J. Hopper, District Francis Martin and Sheriff James S. O'Brien.

Miss Ethel Stebbins is grand marshal of the parade. For the international division, Mrs. A. W. Taves will be in command, and her staff will consist of Fola La Follette, Crystal Eastman Benedict, Harriet Sheppard and Alice Carpenter. Clara Savage is in charge of the executive body which will represent the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Leila Wittler will lead the press and publicity council. The teachers' branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee will be in charge of Miss Ellen T. O'Brien, and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter is marshal for the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

Each of the five borough divisions of the Woman Suffrage Party will have its own marshal. Elizabeth Burchenal will be in charge of the forces of the Equal Franchise Society, and Miss Frances Arnold is grand marshal for the College Equal Suffrage League. Josephine Beiderhase is grand marshal for the Women's Political Union.

Forty Companies of Men

The chief marshal of the men's division will be Frederick S. Greene of the "Noble Ninety-two," who were courageous enough to march in the parade of 1911.

There will be forty companies in the men's division, for each of which there will be a "veteran" captain. George Middleton, playwright and author, will head Division A.

Will Irwin, the only man alive to have been arrested by three nations in one day—Belgium, France and England; William W. Mackay, mural decorator, and the Rev. Alan McCurdy are among the others who have consented to help Chief Marshal Greene.

The General Federated Union has accepted the invitation of the Trade Union Woman's Suffrage League to have organized labor take part in the parade.

A number of big stores have given their clerks permission to march, and there will be a long line of business women, of whom Claudia Q. Murphy is chairman.

There will be a spectacular finish to the parade when the symbolic figures, encircled by thirty bands, at the fountain at the Plaza, will raise a big United States flag while the bands play the "Star-Spangled Banner." Mrs. Howard Mansfield, chairman of the Music Committee, has devised this feature in which "Victory," "Equality," "Justice," "Uncle Sam," "Miss Columbia" and the twelve suffrage States and Alaska will form inside the musical circle on the steps of the fountain.

WOMEN PROTEST INDECENT SHOWS

Exposition Officials Close Objectionable Places on Instigation of Mothers' Congress

Owing to protests largely from women voters and the National Congress of Mothers, the directors of the Panama Exposition have closed certain concessions on the zone and have decided to purify the other concessions and various "girl" shows which are open to the charge of indecency.

The protests were sent to the California commissioners, who upon investigation, found the complaints so well founded that Arthur Arlett, State Commissioner, made formal demand that exposition directors take immediate steps to wipe out the nuisances protested against, and as a result all the objectionable exhibitions have been ordered closed.

TEXTILE WORKERS ENDORSE CAUSE

National Body Comes Out Unanimously for Suffrage on Convention's First Day

The United Textile Workers of America on Oct. 18, at the close of the first day's session of its week's convention in New York City, voted unanimously to endorse woman suffrage after listening to a speech by Miss Melinda Scott, president of the Woman's Trade Union League of New York City.

The National Association of Wall Paper Printers and Color Mixers of the United States has endorsed woman suffrage. C. C. Alexander, secretary, recently made the announcement that the action had been taken at a convention at Hudson Falls, N. Y., on Oct. 7.

A special dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., to the Boston Transcript, says that it is already conceded that the equal suffrage amendment will carry in Iowa next June.

FACULTY POLL IN WOMEN'S FAVOR

Princeton Professors Follow Wilson's Lead and Show Strong Majority for Suffrage

A suffrage poll of the Princeton faculty, conducted by the Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate university organ, showed a majority favorable to woman suffrage. The Daily Princetonian sent out return postal cards to all the members of the faculty, professors, instructors, and preceptors.

Of 101 answers received, 57 were in favor of letting women vote, 33 opposed, and 11 non-committal. All departments showed a majority in favor except those of physics and chemistry.

Harold D. Harvey, editor of the Princetonian, was jubilant over the favorable result. "We had expected a very different result," he said. "Princeton, you know, has been the synonym for conservatism. The majority for woman suffrage within the faculty ought to take that issue out of the class of radical innovations."

An editorial advocating woman suffrage written by Mr. Armstrong, chairman of the Editorial Committee of the Princetonian, appeared in the paper together with the poll. The editorial says in part:

"Let us follow the lead of the President of the United States and the lead of our former President, who is now head of the nation, in studying this question seriously, and with our best minds, and the chances are that we will come to the same conclusions."

CONVENTIONS IN VARIOUS STATES

The National American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its forty-seventh annual convention in Washington, D. C., December 14 to 19. State suffrage conventions to be held soon are as follows:

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association—Peoria, Oct. 28, 29, 30.

Kentucky Equal Rights Association—Lexington, Nov. 8, 9, 10.

Michigan Equal Suffrage Association—Saginaw, Nov. 10, 11.

North Carolina Equal Suffrage League—Asheville, Oct. 28, 29, 30.

Ohio Woman Suffrage Association—Cleveland, Nov. 11, 12.

West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association—Huntington, Nov. 16, 17, 18.

Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association—Milwaukee, Nov. 18, 19, 20.

Through a mistake in the mailing department part of the New England edition of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, last week, was sent where the regular edition should have been sent.

OREGON CHAIRMAN SAYS "NO EVILS"

Father Edwin V. O'Hara, chairman of the industrial commission of the State of Oregon, in a recent letter states that "none of the evils so freely predicted when women were enfranchised has followed in the wake of woman suffrage in Oregon."

Dr. O'Hara has given years of his best service to the struggle for a minimum wage and the protection of women in industry. He fathered the creation of the industrial welfare commission, said by labor legislation authorities to be the model commission of the country in its powers for safeguarding women.

MACHINE BLOW FINDS JERSEY UNDAUNTED

(Continued from page 335.)

ried by a majority of approximately 300. The most significant feature of the election from a suffrage point of view was the closeness of the vote in Bergen and Camden counties. Thousands of commuters from New York City live in Bergen County, where 55 districts out of 115 recorded 4,870 for the amendment and 4,905 against. In Camden, which is just across the river from Philadelphia, there was a possibility Wednesday morning that the returns would show a majority in favor.

Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, executive secretary of the Women's Political Union, telegraphed the Woman's Journal Wednesday from Newark:

"Suffrage decisively and generally defeated in New Jersey. Fear aroused in party machines by effectiveness of our campaign caused them to get out phenomenal vote. Both party machines passed order throughout State for our defeat. District leaders acted as challengers for antis and electioneered inside polling places. Money openly paid for votes. Result due to party influence plus some fraud on an electorate not yet sufficiently educated to overcome machine manipulations."

The New York Tribune in its account of the election Oct. 20 laid the defeat of the amendment squarely at the feet of the political bosses. Even the anti-suffrage New York Times admitted that the suffragists "found the great political machine arrayed against them in some of the most important centers of population."

"New Jersey bosses forgot their political differences and joined in a common cause—that of bringing about the defeat of the suffrage amendment to the New Jersey constitution," says the Tribune. "Party lines were obliterated and the Republican and Democratic machines hitched up into a bipartisan steam roller which was expected to flatten the suffrage vote into a pancake.

"'Davy' Baird, the Republican boss of South Jersey, and 'Jim' Nugent, the Democratic boss of North Jersey, were the chief pushers of the steam roller when the suffrage fight began. As the contest grew warmer, however, and the chances of the suffragists increased, other bosses and near bosses, who had maintained a discreet silence, were forced to bestir themselves, so that when the polls opened yesterday every political boss in New Jersey, regardless of his political affiliation, was lined up against the amendment.

"At first the opposition was of a quiet nature, but as soon as the confidence of the machine men began to wear off word was sent to the 'boys' to get busy and bring out the vote just as though it were an election for President. It wasn't long before such counties as Camden, Passiac, Middlesex, Essex, and even parts of Hudson, saw political workers at the polls urging and cajoling the intending voter to cast his ballot against the amendment.

Liquor Dealers at Work

"The political machines, of course, had the active assistance of the brewers and liquor dealers. Some people said the brewers had the active assistance of the politicians. Anyway, there wasn't a harder working crowd against the suffrage amendment than the State Liquor Dealers' Association.

"The Baird-Nugent crowd had the active assistance of such other bosses as Alfred N. Dalrymple, of Essex; Tom Martin, of Hudson, and George Wright, of Passaic.

"The most strenuous of all the boss fights against the amendment was, of course, in Newark, where Jim Nugent controls things in the Democratic camp with an iron hand. Nugent at times had tears in his eyes as he worked and spoke against giving women the right to vote. There is a certain large brewery in Newark and another large one near it. Nugent is well acquainted with the owners of these breweries—in fact, he is a not distant relative of the proprietor of one of them.

"Most of the hostile politicians frankly admitted the reason they opposed the granting of the franchise was not because women were incompetent to vote, but because they believed they could not control them as easily as the men."

President Votes for Suffrage

President Wilson voted for equal suffrage during the day at Princeton. When photographers tried to take a picture of him, he stopped them, saying, "This is too serious a matter to make a spectacle of." The district in which the President voted went against the amendment, and according to the Tribune, the rather heavy Negro vote was responsible.

According to returns Wednesday morning the amendment was defeated throughout the State by a majority of about 55,000. With only 239 districts missing out of a total of 1,891, the vote stood 184,385 against suffrage and 130,707 for it.

The vote was most evenly divided in the rural districts. Majorities against suffrage in some of the cities follow: Newark, 210 election districts out of 319, 10,157; Jersey City, 3,531; Paterson, 1,381; Pasaic, 432; Bayonne, 345; Orange, 226; South Orange, 258; West Orange, 136. East Orange went for suffrage by 136 votes.

JOHN MCCORMACK FAVORS SUFFRAGE

Famous Tenor Sees Every Reason Why Women Should Have Vote—Likes Campaign

An hour before a concert in Springfield, Mass., last week, John McCormack, the great tenor singer, found time to express himself on the question of woman suffrage. "I see no earthly reason why a woman should not vote," said he, "and every reason in the world why she should. I don't believe in the London methods," he continued, "but here they do it beautifully."

When asked if he had any objection to his sentiments being made public, Mr. McCormack replied with vigor, "I don't care who knows it."

Secretary Lansing announced last week he would not vote on woman suffrage in New York this year, because he has not had time to go to New York to register. Inasmuch as he will not vote, the secretary has declined to express his views. Every other member of the cabinet from a State voting on the question this fall, will vote for suffrage.

PARADES AND RALLIES MARK CLOSING DAYS

Great Rallies Held In New York

A monster campaign rally was held in Carnegie Hall Friday night, Oct. 22, on the eve of New York City's great suffrage parade. The speakers included Mayor Mitchel, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Congressman F. W. Mondell of Wyoming, Dudley Field Malone, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

Thirty-five banks and trust companies in New York City were visited last Saturday by suffrage workers, who made the rounds in decorated automobiles. The suffragists asked for only a minute, but they were invited in and at some banks talked for as much as fifteen minutes.

The real Chinatown, the conservative community of New York City, remote from the march of modern events, has been invaded by suffragists and has expressed its approval of woman suffrage, according to the Independent. Miss Lavina Dock made a Chinese votes for women banner, combining old rose, light blue and yellow with black and white. This helped to draw the attention of Chinatown, and Miss Dock's informal speeches and questions did the rest.

A big mass meeting for colored people was held under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party Oct. 17 in Bethel Church, 132d street. Charles Anderson, ex-collector of the port, presided. The Rev. S. Arnett, pastor of the church, assisted in the program, and Stitt Wilson and Mrs. Harriet Johnston Wood were the other speakers.

Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson has not only come out for suffrage, but has twice spoken at suffrage meetings arranged by Mrs. William Vanamee, once at a street meeting in Newburgh and again at an out-of-door mass meeting in Montgomery.

In addition to the large sum which Dollar Day netted to the Woman Suffrage Party, each mail brings some belated gift from a suffragist far away. It was reported on Oct. 9 that the fund had been increased to over $1700. The chairman of the committee in charge, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, wishes through The Woman's Journal to thank kind friends all over the country, many of whom sent their dollars anonymously, for their generous help in making the close of the New York campaign beautiful and, it is confidently believed, successful.

A suffrage campaign is being conducted in cities of upper New York State by the manufacturers of Sozodont, a dentifrice. In the stores of the cities where the campaign was inaugurated, and which included not only drug stores, but also department stores, elaborate window displays dressed in colors of the Suffrage Party are shown. Within the stores booths dressed also in suffrage colors are being maintained, presided over by suffrage workers. Pamphlets are distributed from here, containing suffrage arguments, and the stores contain cartons calling attention to the fact that the suffrage amendment to the State Constitution is to be voted on on Nov. 2.

In the cities of Utica, Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo, where campaigns were begun almost simultaneously, it was found that without exception the merchants were eager for the displays.

M. F. Sickly, of Washington County, Col., has sent to the headquarters of the Rochester Woman Suffrage Campaign Committee his tax receipt, dated February 4, 1915, showing that the rate paid was a trifle over $8 per thousand of valuation. At the Caledonia Fair recently Mr. Sickly listened to the statement made by Mrs. Henry F. Burton in her anti-suffrage speech, that the tax rate in Colorado was $40 per thousand and was so indignant that he offered his tax receipt in evidence.

Jersey Closes Big Campaign

The closing hours of the New Jersey campaign were characterized by the most intense activity, especially in the large and populous cities in the northern part of the State.

The orange, white and blue and purple, white and green banners of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and the Women's Political Union were fluttering from hundreds of automobiles racing through the highways and byways of the northern counties, carrying women to the doors of the large manufacturing establishments. It is safe to say that 100,000 leaflets controverting the statement of Hickey that woman suffrage from labor's point of view had proved a failure in Colorado were distributed to the men in such establishments when they left work Monday night.

400 Speakers on Last Day

In addition to the distribution of literature which was carried on by thousands of workers from different parts of the State, some 400 speakers addressed crowds in all the big cities of the State. One of the most picturesque features was the continuous twenty-four-hour open-air mass meeting in Newark, which began at 6 o'clock Monday morning and continued with a strong array of speakers until the polls opened at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. It was the centre of a big crowd of attentive listeners throughout the day and far into the night.

"The last hours of this fight have set a new record for political activity," declared the Associated Press.

Every night for a week before election three automobiles full of speakers went from New York City to Jersey City and Hoboken, and last Saturday ten automobiles with 35 experienced speakers left Philadelphia for Camden and other nearby towns.

Saturday night sixteen meetings were held in Jersey City under the auspices of the DeHart Equal Suffrage League, and a great mass meeting was held at Paterson, with William Jennings Bryan, United States Senators Borah and Hughes as the principal speakers. Senator Clapp wound up more than a week's speaking tour Monday night at Belleville.

FORMATION FOR NEW YORK PARADE

Police Squad.

Seventh Regiment Band.

International division, National division, Suffrage States, New Jersey, other States, Press and Publicity Council, forming in Washington Square.

Teachers' branch of Empire State Campaign Committee, forming in 4th street, off Washington square.

New York State Woman Suffrage Association, Washington Square North.

Woman Suffrage Party of Manhattan.

Division A—Borough officers and Assembly districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. West Washington Square.

Division B—Assembly districts 6, 7, 8, 9 and Bohemian Committee, West Washington Place.

Division C—Assembly districts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Waverly Place, West.

Division D—Assembly districts 15 and 16 and French Committee, Macdougal Street.

Division E—Assembly districts 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, West Ninth Street.

Division F—Assembly district 25 and Women's Trade Union League, Assembly districts 26, 27, 28, 29, 31. West Tenth Street.

Division G—German Committee, East Ninth Street.

Woman Suffrage Party of the Bronx, East Ninth Street.

Assembly districts 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, East Ninth Street, east of University Place.

Patrolmen's Wives and Letter Carriers' Auxiliary, East Ninth Street, near Broadway.

Woman Suffrage Party of Brooklyn.

Division A—Borough officers and Assembly districts 1 and 2, North Washington Square East.

Division B—Assembly districts 3, 4, 5, 6, East Washington Square.

Division C—Assembly districts 7, 8, 9, 10, East Washington Place.

Division D—Assembly districts 11 and 12, Waverly Place and Greene Street.

Division E—Assembly districts 13, 14, 15, 16, Waverly Place and Mercer Street.

Division F—Scandinavian Committee, Waverly Place, third block east.

Division G—Assembly districts 17 and 18, University Place, north of Waverly Place.

Division H—Assembly districts 19, 20, 21, Green Street, north of Waverly Place.

Division I—Assembly districts 22, 23, and King's County Woman Suffrage Association, Mercer Street, north of Waverly Place.

Queen's Borough Woman Suffrage Party, Assembly districts 1, 2, 3, 4, East Tenth Street, Fifth Avenue to University Place.

Richmond Borough Woman Suffrage Party, East Tenth Street, from University Place to Broadway.

Labor Women—University Place, north of East Tenth Street.

69th Regiment Band.

Equal Franchise Society — West Eleventh Street.

Collegiate League — West Eleventh Street.

Occupational and professional groups —West Eleventh Street.

Nurses—East Eleventh Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Civil Service Women—West Thirteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Business Women—West Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

Men's League — East Thirteenth Street.

Women's Political Union—Twenty-Second Street.

Automobiles—East Eleventh Street.

The woman suffrage movement never recedes. The crusade may halt. It may waver for a time, but it can never go backward. Wherever the army of suffragists place their standard, there it remains until, as a result of another victory, it moves forward into the opponent's territory. This must necessarily be so, because the women, having once been given the right to vote, can never be expected to use that right to disfranchise themselves. What they gain they keep. —The Farm Journal.

Pennsylvania Holds Three Parades

Three great parades are marking the closing weeks of the campaign in Pennsylvania. One was held in Pittsburgh Oct. 16, another in Philadelphia Oct. 22 and one will take place in Wilkesbarre Oct. 29. The two latter were evening parades.

More than 5,000 women of Allegheny county marched in Pittsburgh's parade, headed by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the State Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Hannah J. Patterson, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party. In order that the pageant should be completely democratic, no automobile divisions were entered, and except for those in the floats, all the women marched on foot—wives of prominent citizens, factory girls, professional women, cooks, maids, women from the exclusive districts and women from the tenements. Over 200 men were also in the line of march. The parade led through the business district to Northside Park, where it was reviewed by Mrs. Roessing and other prominent suffrage officials.

The parade started at Monongahela wharf, and women from every section of Allegheny county and from every district of the city were in line. Most of them were garbed in white, relieved by sashes of yellow. Those who did not carry streaming pennants and banners of yellow with suffrage slogans carried white parasols. Energetic committees provided for plenty of bands, decorations and badges. The march was one mile long and led through the business district to Northside Park.

Philadelphia's parade on the evening of Oct. 22, the Festival of Light, was planned to be one of the most beautiful suffrage demonstrations ever held there. The most important single feature in the line was the Woman's Liberty Bell, which has completed a remarkably successful tour of the entire State. Some elaborate costume effects were planned. The Woman Suffrage Party marchers wore dark tailored suits, a large shoulder knot with yellow streamers, black tricorne hats, white gloves and carried picturesque lanterns with amber-colored glass sides, from which hung small American flags. The women of another section wore golden yellow capes, carried "votes for women" pennants and pumpkin lanterns. Daffodil bonnets distinguished another section. Women physicians, graduates and internes of the Women's Medical College wore college caps and gowns with green hoods, and carried green lanterns. A large group of nurses marched in their white hospital uniforms. Women from all over the southeastern section of the State were in line. South Broad street was decorated and illuminated in honor of the event.

Wilkes-Barre looks forward with great interest to their parade, to be held Oct. 29. The women of that section of the State have established an enviable reputation for the novelty of their suffrage demonstrations, and they expect to surpass their previous records in every way. The march will be through the business section of the city. Some of the marchers will come right from factories, stores and counting rooms after a full day's work. Women from nearby towns and outlying districts will come in to join the parade.

The annual conference of the Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Church at the close of its ninety-second session last week endorsed woman suffrage by a vote of 185 to 19.

Suffrage newsies sold copies of The Woman's Journal on the streets of Philadelphia Oct. 16.

The University of Pennsylvania, which created a storm of criticism by refusing to reappoint Prof. Scott Nearing to the board of faculty, has also denied permission to hold a suffrage discussion in Houston Hall on the ground that it is "political." At the same time permission is given for a Socialist meeting.

In 80 Philadelphia moving picture theatres from Oct. 11 until election day, suffrage arguments will be thrown on the screens in the intervals between the films. It is estimated that suffrage arguments will challenge the attention of about 50,000 persons daily.

Several hundred Philadelphia homes were placarded with large colored posters last week bearing the words "Vote for Woman Suffrage November 2." Workers from the Equal Franchise League in three automobiles, the "Burnham Winner" leading, undertook the work of putting up the posters.

"What Illinois Women Have Accomplished With the Vote" is the title of a leaflet issued by the Illinois E. S. A., Tower Hill, Chicago. It says of the Chicago election last spring: "At this election 254,000 women voted. Never in the history of Chicago did the political parties put up such good men for candidates, and in two wards where the women did not approve of the men chosen by the political parties, men and women working together put up independent candidates and elected them." A goodly list is also given of Illinois towns where the women have secured playgrounds and other improvements. Another leaflet, "Mayors of Illinois Appreciate Benefits of Equal Suffrage," gives strong testimony from a number of Mayors.

Speaking of the Triangle fire the other day at a suffrage meeting, Miss Florence E. Allen said she believed the women workers feel more nervous working in a firetrap without the vote than they would if they had the vote. It will be remembered that the heads of the Triangle Shirt Waist Company escaped punishment when the fire in their factory, with its locked doors, cost 143 lives; and a little later, when one of them was again caught working his girls in a firetrap behind locked doors, contrary to the law, he got off with a $20 fine.

We may as well get ready for the inevitable, for women are going to vote. — Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915

PRESIDENTS ON SUFFRAGE

President Wilson's announcement of his conversion to woman suffrage leads to a backward glance over other Presidents who have favored the cause:

The first, of course, was Abraham Lincoln. In a letter to his constituents, published in the Sangamon County Journal away back in 1836, he declared that he believed in admitting to suffrage all citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding females."

President Hayes was heartily in favor of votes for women. In his time the question had not become a burning one, and he made no public declaration on the subject, but his views were well known to his personal friends, of whom the late Henry B. Blackwell was one.

President Garfield was interested in the question, which was growing in public favor. He wrote: "Laugh at it as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, woman suffrage is rising on the horizon larger than a man's hand, and some solution, ere long, that question must find."

President Harrison was said to favor suffrage, but he made no public declaration in regard to it.

President Roosevelt voted for woman suffrage when a member of the Legislature, and recommended it in his inaugural message as Governor of New York, besides declaring himself in favor of it unofficially on several occasions. For some years he was rather a lukewarm suffragist, and the women thought that in his letters and published articles he laid more stress upon his lukewarmness than upon his belief. But during the last few years his utterances have been as emphatic as anyone could wish.

President Wilson up to six or seven years ago was a pronounced opponent. Then he ceased to call himself an anti-suffragist, and said he was considering the question. Both suffragists and antis put before him their best arguments. To the repeated delegations of women who went to see him he was courteous but non-committal.

The first definite light as to the conclusion which he had finally arrived at came last December. In November Montana and Nevada had given women the ballot. Miss Anne Martin, the President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, was in Washington not long after, and made a call on President Wilson. The report of the interview published in The Woman's Journal of Dec. 19, 1914, says:

"Senator Key Pittman of Nevada introduced Miss Martin to the President, who congratulated her warmly on her success in Nevada, and said that he had been glad to read of it. 'That is the way I believe it should come—by States,' he said."

Ever since, the suffragists have felt confident that when Mr. Wilson was ready to make a public declaration on the subject, it would conform with his private declaration, and so it proved.

Incidentally, this shows that the President's conversion was not due to the influence of Mrs. Galt. His interview with Miss Martin took place almost ten months before his engagement.

There will probably never be another President of the United States who is not in favor of votes for women.

A. S. B.

JERSEY VICTORY DEFERRED

The women of New Jersey have won a moral victory, though their actual victory is postponed. The alignment between the forces of righteousness and the forces of evil was never clearer than in this campaign. The men who have been leaders for reform and good government in New Jersey stood for equal suffrage, while against it were all the reactionary elements, led by President Wilson's old enemy and the enemy of clean politics, "Jim" Nugent. Even the Newark Sunday Call, which had shown anti-suffrage leanings, declared toward the end of the campaign that the methods and influences used against suffrage were almost enough to make it an advocate of the cause.

In New Jersey, as everywhere else, the friends of equal rights had against them a triple combine made up of the machine politicians, the liquor and vice interests, and "Big Business," in the bad sense of the term. There was also the little society of well-meaning but misguided anti-suffrage women, who were used as a cloak by these more powerful and sinister forces.

In New Jersey the liquor interests are so strong that that State has not even a local option law. New Jersey has also been known for many years as the happy hunting ground of corrupt corporations, the place where any sort of objectionable corporation went to take out its charter. In spite of these tremendous obstacles, the prospects in New Jersey for a time seemed bright; but they darkened when the State Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Women's Clubs failed to endorse equal suffrage—two organizations that have given it their endorsement in all the other campaign States. In the Federation of Labor, it was the delegates of the trade unions from the various branches of the liquor business who turned the scale, and caused the Federation to reverse the attitude it had held for 26 years. With the women's clubs, the scale was turned by women in favor of suffrage who voted against endorsement, through a mistaken unselfishness, for fear of "hurting the Federation." But the outcome was the same.

In addition to their legitimate activities the opponents of equal rights resorted to the most dishonorable "submarine methods." The bogus telegrams sent to President Wilson were a sample. Gross and shameless falsehoods about the suffrage States were circulated broadcast, and at the eleventh hour thousands of anti-suffrage placards were put up in the factories, professing to be from the Secretary of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, but really from a discredited ex-official of that body.

The New Jersey suffragists, on the other hand, made a clean and splendid campaign, which has commanded the admiration even of their enemies. They have made many thousands of converts. For zeal, intelligence, devotion and hard work, they richly deserved to win. When New Jersey finally becomes a suffrage State, their work will be remembered with gratitude and honor. No one who is not wilfully blind doubts that that time will come. A. S. B.

BRAINS FOR SUFFRAGE

From President Wilson and Thomas A. Edison down, the most distinguished men in New Jersey voted for equal suffrage. "Ye born deevil," said Baillie Jarvic to Rob Roy, "what d'ye think's the value of your head?" And the famous freebooter answered, "Fairly weighed, and Dutch weight, it might weigh down one provost's, four baillies', a town clerk's and six deacons'." So far as brains went, Rob Roy was probably right. In the New Jersey election, if heads could have been weighed instead of counted, the suffragists would undoubtedly have come out victorious. And what the leaders see today, the rank and file will see tomorrow. A. S. B.

BOSTON'S GREAT PARADE

The great suffrage parade in Boston last Saturday was "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." It was far larger than last year's, and even more impressive. The crowds that turned out to view it are estimated at 250,000. Every one is agreed that Boston never saw anything of the kind to compare with it.

There could be no more striking proof how the movement has grown, since four women published the call for the first local Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, or since nine women gathered in the anteroom after an anti-slavery meeting in Boston in 1850 to plan for the first National Woman's Rights Convention, the anniversary of which is celebrated in Worcester today. There was joy in the hearts of the old suffragists as that wonderful procession went by, with the great divisions from the nearby cities, and its representatives even from the far-away little towns whose delegates had made a real sacrifice of time and money to be present. The floats, the college men and women in line, the professions, the trade unions, the Men's Leagues, the widely varied forces united in demanding justice for women—it will dwell in memory forever. At the meeting afterward, the sight of the great Mechanics Hall filled, as it so rarely is, floor and gallery, was an inspiration in itself.

Every person in that parade was marching to victory. That is as certain as the movement of the stars in their courses. The only question is when the victory will be reached. For the honor of Massachusetts, it should be Nov. 2, 1915. A. S. B.

CALIFORNIA IS HAPPY

In connection with the present suffrage campaigns, the opponents of equal rights have reviewed the exploded story that California's expenses have been greatly increased since women voted. When Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the President of the New York antis, made this charge two years ago, John Francis Neylan, Chairman of the California State Board of Control, published in the California Outlook of Oct. 4, 1913, an official and detailed statement, completely crushing the accusation. In California Gov. Johnson came into office shortly before women obtained the ballot. Mr. Neylan says:

"The records of the State Board of Control show that the biennial increases under Gov. Johnson have been the smallest in the history of California. The average increase every two years for the twelve years preceding Gov. Johnson was 20.77 per cent. Johnson's percentage of increase, including the appropriations for the next two fiscal years, is 15.9 per cent."

Mr. Neylan points out that the increase was caused by the growth of population and the growth of the State institutions. For instance, in two years the attendance at the State Normal Schools had increased over 30 per cent. On the other hand, the Board of Control had forced sixteen dishonest officials to disgorge their stealings and refund them to the public treasury and had cut out huge graft in many public departments, with the result that the total increase in expenditure was less than ever before. He added: "I am convinced that these changes could never have been accomplished in the short time of three years if it had not been for the influence of women upon the political life of California." His whole statement will be found in the Woman's Journal of Oct. 18, 1913.

California evidently does not feel that it is overtaxed, for it has just re-elected Johnson by the biggest majority it has ever given to any Governor. A. S. B.

SHE WAS CONVERTED

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst was converted to equal suffrage during the California campaign by the discovery that the vicious interests were fighting the suffrage amendment. Since that was the case, she came to the conclusion that women would vote pretty solidly against the evils which prey upon women and children.

Col. John P. Irish has vehemently denied that this was the cause of her conversion. We therefore reprint a letter from Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst to her friend, Mrs. Stearns, which was published, with her permission, in the Woman's Journal of Jan. 25, 1913:

"My dear Mrs. Stearns:—In reply to your inquiry, I will say that I was not in favor of suffrage until the campaign in California was well on, and then certain information came to me which convinced me that the time had come—here, at any rate—when women should have the right to vote.

"I felt convinced then that women would unite in favoring certain work tending towards the betterment of conditions affecting women and children particularly, which men heretofore could not be relied upon to favor when it came to the test of the ballot."

Mrs. Hearst's expectations have been realized. California has passed the red light injunction and abatement bill—regarded as the most effective kind of legislation yet devised for dealing with the social evil—and both the friends and the enemies of the law credit its victory to the women. The number of no-license towns in California has also increased very greatly since women got the ballot.

A. S. B.

Governor Brumbaugh played to the galleries for popularity when he shouted for local option, and now he bespeaks the smiles of women as he declares himself for suffrage. If the Governor will adorn himself with petticoats, the public will be better able to size him up at his true worth.—From October Bulletin issued by Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association.

The first victory for woman suffrage was won at Runnymede when the English Barons got the Magna Charta many centuries ago, and now any one who opposes suffrage for women is consciously or unwittingly an adherent of the autocratic form of government rather than of democracy.—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

Kansas, Oregon and Arizona adopted equal suffrage in November, 1912, although in September of the same year Ohio had defeated it. Victory in New Jersey would have given all the other States a strong boost, but the loss of New Jersey is not likely to change enough votes to turn the scale in any other State, unless the vote on Nov. 2 should be extraordinarily close.

CADY STANTON CENTENNIAL MARKS SUFFRAGE MEETINGS

Celebrations Calculated to Aid Campaigns Which Close on November 2—Mrsr Stanton Had Remarkable Career

The centennial of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's birthday is being celebrated this month by many suffrage clubs, and a great celebration is to be held in New York City on Oct. 30. The actual birthday comes in November, but the meetings are held now in order that they may help the campaigns.

Elizabeth Cady was the daughter of a distinguished lawyer, and was deeply attached to her father. When she was a child his heart was almost broken by the death of his only son. She determined to prove to him that she was as good as a boy. With her excellent powers of mind and body, she readily mastered such acquirements as were more common among boys than girls; but whatever she did, from riding horseback to reading Greek, when she brought her new achievement proudly to her father, instead of feeling consoled for his loss, Judge Cady only sighed and said, "My dear, you ought to have been a boy!"

As a child she heard the woeful stories of women wronged by the laws who came to consult her father, and she early became indignant on the subject. Once she was discovered by him on the point of cutting out of his lawbooks all the laws which deprived married women of their rights, under the impression that this would do away with the laws.

Elizabeth was a beautiful, gay, high-spirited girl, overflowing with health and with the joy of life. She married Henry B. Stanton, and when he went soon after as delegate to the World's Anti-slavery Convention in London in 1840 she went with him. It was that convention which refused to admit Lucretia Mott and the other women delegates from America. Though not herself a delegate, Mrs. Stanton warmly sympathized with the excluded women; and she and Lucretia Mott talked over plans for holding a woman's convention at some future time.

Mrs. Stanton was a notable housekeeper, and the mother of seven children, five sons and two daughters. She began very early to plead with the New York Legislature for married women's property rights. In 1848 she joined with Lucretia Mott and two other women in publishing an unsigned call for a Woman's Rights Convention to be held at Seneca Falls, N. Y. At this famous convention Mrs. Stanton introduced a resolution for woman suffrage, when even Lucretia Mott was opposed to her doing so, because of the public ridicule that it would incur. This was the only resolution not passed unanimously.

A few years later began Mrs. Stanton's life-long friendship with Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Stanton had a rich eloquence, both as a speaker and as a writer; but she was much tied at home by her young family, while Susan was foot-loose. Therefore, as a friend said, "Mrs. Stanton forged the thunderbolts and Miss Anthony launched them." She drew up petitions, resolutions and protests, and Miss Anthony went out and delivered them in all sorts of assemblies. "Whenever I saw that stately Quaker girl coming across my lawn I knew that some happy convocation of the sons of Adam was to be set by the ears by one of our appeals or resolutions," wrote Mrs. Stanton years after.

Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell all lived on the same line of railroad, and one would start out and pick up the two others on the way, and they would all go on together to Albany and labor with the Legislature.

Mrs. Stanton was by nature a radical; and she often seemed to take pleasure in introducing into a staid and decorous suffrage convention some ultra-radical resolution which she knew could not pass, and watching the resulting commotion with as much glee as a mischievous little boy who has thrown a stone into a frog pond.

Mrs. Stanton was president of the National Woman Suffrage Association for many years, and was also the first president of the National American. Her children all grew up in the faith. Her son Theodore, who has lived in Paris for many years, is the author of "The Woman Question in Europe." Her daughter, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, is the mainspring of the Women's Political Union.

A lively account of Mrs. Stanton's activities is to be found in her own "Reminiscences of Eighty Years." In reading the book one is struck by the strength of the child-protective instinct in her character. When her husband wanted to wake the baby from a sound sleep in order to show him off to visitors the mother sturdily resisted; and when persuasion failed she locked the chamber door. Again and again on her lecture tours she helped inexperienced young parents to quiet a crying baby, and her keen eye could almost always locate the cause that was making it suffer. After a talk with a young father on one of these trips she remembered one important piece of advice that she had forgotten, and telegraphed after him, "Give the baby a drink of water six times a day!" Her whole life was a signal disproof of the anti-suffrage notion that women who want to vote are sour, dismal, anaemic persons, man-haters and child-neglecters.

This is the barest outline of a few salient features of her remarkable life. Fuller accounts will be found in her "Reminiscences" and in the "History of Woman Suffrage."

Mrs. Ada A. Holman, wife of the Premier of New South Wales, and one of the most prominent workers for equal suffrage, has arrived in New York and is touring the State, making speeches for suffrage. She is one of a committee to visit President Wilson and talk with him on woman suffrage. Mrs. Holman has written articles and books on suffrage and has made a life-long study of literature relating to the liberation of women.

SOCIAL WORKER TALKS TO VASSAR

Lillian Wald Makes Strong Statement at College's Fiftieth Anniversary

At the fiftieth anniversary celebration at Vassar College last week Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Nurses' Settlement, New York, spoke on "New Aspects of Old Social Responsibilities." In regard to women in politics, Miss Wald said, in part:

"I see in those countries and States where political equality has been established demonstrations of self-realization and almost always the development of those inclinations that are traditional. New Zealand, remote and therefore not within the zone of local referendum controversy, has—I think not accidentally — the lowest infant mortality rate in the world. In Norway the Legislature has lifted a cruel handicap from illegitimate children. Into the realm of Federal control human needs have been brought, as contrasted with material and academic and diplomatic functions of the government. 'A Federal Bureau for Children, its chief a woman, one of your own. What new and mannish venture does she embark on? She rouses the nation—or tries to rouse it—to the neglect of the baby. She takes the baby out of the obscure, so often neglected and hidden crib into the full light of publicity. Suffer not this little one to be lost sight of. It is a child of the nation.'"

HONOR BIRTHDAY OF MRS. STANTON

Centennial of Famous Pioneer Celebrated at Seneca Falls and New York

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, pioneer suffragist, was held Oct. 15 in the Johnson Opera House, Seneca Falls, where the first suffrage convention was held July 19 and 20, 1848.

Henry Stowell, the veteran editor of The Seneca Falls Reville, who was a friend of Mrs. Stanton, presided at the meeting, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, daughter of Mrs. Stanton, was one of the speakers. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott of New York, Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell, and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer also spoke.

Another celebration of the centennial took place Oct. 16 at the residence at 464 West Thirty-fourth Street, where Mrs. Stanton lived in 1866. Among those who spoke were Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Commissioner of Correction Katherine B. Davis, Ralph Folks, Mark Eisner, Walter Herrick, Ida M. Tarbell and Dr. Mary M. Crawford.

Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll gave a luncheon at Hotel Astor on Oct. 20 to the Centennial Committee. Another luncheon is planned to be held there Oct. 30.

A man from Denver, Col., was in the Arcade yesterday and said the women have made many fine changes there lately. He said, for one thing, in the public parks in Denver there is a children's playground, properly supervised, where women may leave their children while they go shopping. He said he believed Denver is the only city where this is done at playgrounds. — Pittsburg (Pa.) Press, Oct. 6.

COLONEL IRISH SAYS "GO HANG"

California Anti Uses Strong Language in Referring to Dr. Anna Shaw

"Stand up, Anna Shaw, and face the God who is polluted upon your lips," shouted Colonel Irish toward the close of his address at an anti-suffrage meeting, in Albany, Monday, Oct. 11, according to the Times Union. Col. Irish was the chief speaker of the evening, and was preceded by Mrs. A. J. George and Mrs. E. Russell Mead, campaign manager of the Albany branch of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

"Go hang yourself! You disgrace the ministers of the gospel," continued the speaker.

"Stand up in the stocks so that your black soul may be seen by all men. I am calling attention to the absolute unreliability of the woman at the head of the suffrage movement in the United States. Do you want this sort of women in the politics of your State? Do you want the fangs of a poisonous rattlesnake attacking the women of your family?"

The Sunday Dispatch, a well-known liquor paper of Philadelphia, is out in a fierce editorial against woman suffrage, says the American Issue, which prints a sample of the arguments advanced by the liquor interests as follows :

"When one of these she bears invites you to 'vote for women' remind her that woman's place is at home, cooking the meals and sewing the shirts for her lord and master — that grandest of all heaven's creations—that cock of the walk, who rules by inheritance — woman's natural boss from the time of Adam down—strong willed, iron limbed man!"

NOTES AND NEWS

Miss Jane Addams has returned to Chicago from her visit in Bar Harbor, Me., practically recovered from her recent illness which has kept her from active work in Chicago for some time.

Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. Ellen Gates Starr, with several Chicago society women, did picket duty up and down Fifth Avenue and Polk Street, Chicago, last week to help the girl garment workers in their strike.

The engagement of Miss Alberta Hill, executive secretary of the Women's Political Union of New York, to Frank Smith, secretary to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, has recently been announced.

At the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, held in Columbus Oct. 12-15, Mrs. W. E. Barkley of Lincoln was elected president of the State association. The other officers elected are: First vice-president, Mrs. Anna Kovanda, Table Rock; second vice-president, Mrs. E. L. Burke, Omaha; recording secretary, Mrs. M. Brugger; Columbus; corresponding secretary, Miss Ida Robbins, Lincoln; treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Rood, Omaha; first auditor, Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Lincoln, and second auditor, Mrs. E. L. Pope, Silver Creek.

SUFFRAGE MOTHER HAD LONG CAREER

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway of Oregon Will Have Name in State History

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway of Oregon, who has just died, was one of the remarkable women of the Pacific Coast. She has been called "the Mother of Suffrage in the Northwest."

As a young girl she crossed the plains to Oregon in an oxcart, before the days of the railroad, her mother dying on the way. Mrs. Duniway bore even more than the usual hardships of a pioneer farmer's wife; for her husband a few years after their marriage was invalided for life by an accident with a runaway team, and on her shoulders fell the responsibility of caring for him and providing for the six young children. She took boarders, taught school, ran a millinery business and kept the pot boiling.

She secured the married women's property bill in Oregon, and for many years she edited a weekly suffrage paper, "The New Northwest." She wrote popular equal rights serial stories for it, and her five sons set up the type. When Susan B. Anthony visited the Pacific Coast Mrs. Duniway accompanied her on her lecturing tour, and she also did much speaking by herself.

When Oregon at last adopted the suffrage amendment in 1912 the Governor invited Mrs. Duniway to write the official proclamation in which he announced the fact and to sign her name to it beside his.

Mrs. Duniway did not believe in prohibition, and opponents of equal suffrage have sometimes tried to make capital out of this fact. But Mrs. Duniway belonged to the old pioneer Oregon, where the idea of "personal liberty" was very strong and the hostility of the so-called "blue laws" was intense. She had brought up five sober sons, and believed that boys who were properly fed and properly trained could defy the temptations of the saloons. She had also seen the women of the neighboring Territory of Washington twice robbed of the ballot by two successive decisions of the Territorial Supreme Court in consequence of their activity against liquor and gambling; and she thought it folly for women to stir up the liquor interest. On this point the majority of Oregon women did not agree with her. Prohibition had been defeated in Oregon again and again, but at the first election in which women could vote it carried.

Quite apart from her views on this subject, Mrs. Duniway was honored in Oregon not only for her suffrage work, but for her heroic record as a pioneer mother. Her name will always have its place in the history of the great Northwest.

As if to refute the argument that it will sow political discord in the family to give women the vote a case recently occurred at the town election of Bolton, Ct., where a husband and wife were elected as Democratic and Republican members, respectively, of the town school board. Mr. F. D. Finley succeeds himself as the Democratic member, and Mrs. Finley was the Republican choice. Mrs. Finley is the first woman member of the board.

KANSAS ATTORNEY GENERAL TELLS HOW SUFFRAGE WORKS

S. M Brewster, in Answer to Questionnaire, Says Women Vote, and that their Vote Is Intelligent and a Benefit to State

S. M. Brewster, Attorney General of Kansas, replied last week to a questionnaire addressed to him by Thomas W. Hotchkiss of New York City regarding the workings of equal suffrage in Kansas. The questions and Mr. Brewster's answers were as follows:

1. Has there been any consensus of opinion in your State that women have neglected their homes in order to vote?

Don't Neglect Homes to Vote

There has not been. On the other hand the feeling is general that the women have exercised their right of franchise without in any way neglecting their home.

2. Have you found or have you heard, in your State, that the influence of women's votes has been deleterious in any way to the social fabric of your commonwealth?

My answer is that it has not been so found. Women for years have been voting on school matters and in city elections in Kansas and have shown that they have as clear a knowledge of the issues as have the men. The last election was the first one in which women in this State exercised the right of suffrage in State and county elections, and there was nothing in the way they exercised that right to indicate that their votes were deleterious in any way to the social fabric of this commonwealth. I would say that they exercised their right of suffrage as intelligently as did the men and seemed to have as clear an understanding as the men of the issues involved in the campaign.

3. Have you found that the best women take little or no part in public affairs and have little influence, while the undesirable women are active, utilized by, and respond to the appeal of the worst political influences, with the result that the laws and the social fabric suffer?

This last question I must emphatically answer in the negative. While not all the women voted in this State at the last election, it being their first chance to participate generally in State affairs, yet a large proportion of the women did vote and that proportion was largely among the best women of the State. Of course, this State is an agricultural State and we have no large cities, but the women in the country generally voted and the best class of women in our cities voted. The participation in affairs, so far as the women are concerned, was about the same as it was with men.

4. Have you noted this tendency particularly in the cities or other crowded communities, from which it might be inferred that equal suffrage would be fatal to sound government in the overcrowded cities of the east?

Vote With Intelligence

There has been nothing in the way that women have exercised their right to vote in this State that would lead me to infer that equal suffrage would be fatal to sound government anywhere. As stated before, in Kansas the women in voting exercised the same intelligence as the men did and seemed to have as clear a conception of the issues submitted to them.

5. Mr. Wickersham says, in effect, that a woman is not a good citizen, or rather is not exercising the full responsibility of a citizen, by merely casting a ballot; that full citizenship implies service on juries, willingness to perform military service when required, etc. Has such a view of woman's capacity and responsibility obtained in your State; or has the expression of woman's citizenship rather taken the form best adapted to her natural qualifications, such as a direct personal interest in public improvements relating to health, the welfare of the child, etc.?

In answering this question it is not necessary for me, perhaps, to attempt to answer Mr. Wickersham's argument. His statement that a "woman is not a good citizen, or rather is not exercising the full responsibility of citizenship by merely casting a ballot; that full citizenship implies service on juries, willingness to perform military service when required," etc., can be answered by saying that military service is not required of all male citizens. Men, when they reach an age that unfits them for military service, are still permitted to exercise the right of voting, and men who never have been fit for military service are still permitted to exercise the right of voting. Neither do I consider that exemption from service on juries renders the parties entitled to such exemption less fit for citizenship. Many individuals and classes in this State, and I take it also in other States, are exempted from jury service. For instance, in this State all persons holding office under the laws of the United States, or this State, attorneys and counsellors at law, physicians, all registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists, ministers of the gospel, professors and teachers in colleges and other institutions of learning, ferrymen, all members of any company of firemen organized according to law, and all persons more than sixty years of age are exempted from jury service, but such persons are not deprived of the right of casting a ballot merely because of such exemption, nor do we consider that such exemption affects in any way their good citizenship. The expression of woman's citizenship has not taken any particular form. Of course, naturally the women have great personal interest in questions relating to health and the welfare of the child, but they also seem to be interested in other public questions.

6. Has equal suffrage in your State resulted in any legislation which has imposed upon women the burden of equal responsibility in the support of the family?

No such burden has been imposed by any legislation and no legislation affecting women seems to have been influenced in any way by the fact that women have in this State equal suffrage.

7. Has any legislation taken from women any exemptions or privileges which they had before they obtained the vote?

No.

8. Has not the opportunity to vote quickened the interest and understanding of public questions on the part of women, so that women who formerly took little interest in public matters or were considered uneducated have found voting a subject of personal concern to them and beneficial to the community?

Women had participated so long in city affairs in this State that they were, even before full suffrage was granted, pretty well informed on public questions. Of course, when the right was given them to vote at State and county elections they naturally took more interest in these elections. The Kansas woman has always been pretty well informed on public affairs and has taken considerable interest in matters affecting the welfare of the State. Since granted suffrage they have shown this interest by participating more in public affairs.

SMITH PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN FAVOR

Dr. Burton in First Suffrage Speech Ridicules Opposition to Ballot

"I am in favor of woman suffrage not because I am president of the largest woman's college in the world, but in spite of it," declared Dr. Marion Leroy Burton of Smith College before 600 women in the Auditorium in Springfield, Mass., last Sunday. It was the first speech for suffrage Mr. Burton has ever made in public, says the Springfield Republican, and he came not as president of Smith but as a private citizen, to make it. "No human being," said he, "could speak on the suffrage question representing the sentiment of Smith College." It was as a private citizen, then, that he declared American democracy is undeniably a failure in many respects and that to solve the numerous problems of citizenship before this people today we should use every resource within our power. "The greatest of these resources is one half of our population—women," he declared.

"Nobody has ever come to me to ask me how I stand on this matter," said he, "but on November 2 I'm going to vote for the suffrage amendment. I believe in woman suffrage because I believe in democracy and because suffrage works." He said he found out for himself that it works by visiting the dozen suffrage States in a recent trip. "Of course, bad women and incapable women will vote with the rest," he continued, "but do we stop to think first about the criminal and incapable men before we let men vote? If we can take care of the bad vote of men, I guess we can trust our sisters to take care of the bad women vote." He said that only one out of 20 criminals are women, so that the problem should not be staggering.

He asserted that woman suffrage would not double the cost of elections, but would increase the cost only slightly. Neither would it result in "duplicating" the vote, he contended.

The fight for suffrage today parallels the struggle women made for education 40 or 50 years ago, said Mr. Burton. Forty years ago men said woman's intelligence was of too low a grade to permit her to sop up higher education. Today, he said, scholarship among women in schools and colleges is admitted to be superior to that of men and in some cases prize contests have to be classified as to sex so that men might have a chance to win something. Forty years ago they argued also that college educations would cause women to lose their physical vigor and their personal charm. "Do you think the athletic college girls of today have lost their physical vigor?" he wanted to know. "And as to their charm—well, there must be some of it left for the paths between Smith College and Amherst, Williams, Harvard and the rest are pretty well beaten, it seems to me. There is no more sense today to these same arguments against suffrage than there was 40 years ago."

BOSTON SEES GREATEST SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION

Streets Lined With Crowd Estimated From 200,000 to 500,000—Governor and Mayor Give Hearty Praise—Spectators Enthusiastic

Boston saw the largest and most elaborate parade for equal suffrage in its history last Saturday. The press described it as the finest demonstration of its kind ever held in New England. About 15,000 women and men from all walks in life, from all parts of the State, and from New England were in line. The procession covered four miles.

The crowd that watched the parade from start to finish was estimated by the newspapers at 200,000 to half a million people.

From two o'clock in the afternoon until dusk the procession wound its way up Beacon Street, past the reviewing stands of Governor Walsh, and Mayor Curley, through the most crowded business section of the city, down Tremont Street, and finally finished with a rousing mass meeting at Mechanics Hall.

Throngs of people packed the sidewalks, jammed the mouths of intersecting streets and hung out of windows and from treetops in numbers seldom equalled on any occasion. There were 25 bands and a dozen floats, besides striking groups of marchers in line. Miss Virginia Tanner, impersonating "Victory" at the head of the line, and Miss Helen Keller, the renowned blind authoress, were greeted by constant applause throughout the full length of the march.

Striking features which brought hearty applause almost all along the line were Mrs. Judith W. Smith, in her 94th year, riding in the carriage Lucy Stone used to ride in; the cavalry group, the college sections, representing Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, Harvard, Technology, Tufts and Boston University; Miss Blackwell, president of the State Association, Miss Margaret Foley with the Lincoln banner and wreath; the group of campaigners and canvassers, and hundreds of beautifully decorated and impressive divisions and a dozen large floats. After almost 10,000 women had marched by representing teachers, art students and laundry workers, home-keepers and journalists, college students, nurses, lawyers and doctors, there came a float saying: "All this comes of teaching girls to read."

The parade committee included Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, chairman; Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Miss Zara DuPont, Mrs. Evelyn Peverley Coe, Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey, Miss Alice Eldridge. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley was the chief marshal.

Mayor Curley opened the mass meeting, at which 10,000 were present, by saying: "I feel privileged to have witnessed today the greatest demonstration Boston has ever known." This statement brought the crowd to its feet. Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard presided, and the other speakers were Mrs. Theresa Crowley and Miss Helen Todd. An impressive part of the great meeting came when Mrs. Leonard asked the 10,000 gayly decorated, triumphant marchers to rise and remain standing for a brief interval to "reconsecrate themselves to the service of mankind and the great work they expect to do with the ballot."

The meeting passed four resolutions: First, an endorsement of the amendment to be voted on Nov. 2; second, congratulation of President Wilson for his stand; third, congratulation of the five gubernatorial candidates for their stand; fourth, a vote of thanks to the city police department for its excellent aid.

NEWSPAPER POLL FAVORS SUFFRAGE

Straw Vote By Tribune and Boston Herald Returns Majority for Woman's Amendment

Suffrage straw votes polled in New York City by the Tribune and in Boston by the Journal indicate a favorable trend of opinion in both cities for the equal suffrage amendment.

According to the Journal's canvass suffrage leads in Boston in the ratio of 3 to 2, and out of a total of 8,552 votes cast, 4,448 were for suffrage and 4,104 against, by Oct. 19. Among the different places and organizations canvassed in Boston which showed a decided majority for suffrage were the Carmen's Union, the Charlestown Navy Yard, 252 leading city attorneys, the workers at former Governor Foss' plant, at the Thomas G. Plant Shoe factory.

The poll showed an anti-suffrage majority at the Atlas boxing exhibition held at the Arena, Oct. 12, and in the Faneuil Hall and market district.

In New York the result was still more decidedly in favor of a suffrage victory. The canvass was rigorously limited to registered voters only. In the two polls taken, the first, among the Woolworth building employees and the hoe factory hands, returned a majority of 934-694 in favor, and the second among the theatre-going audience and the Grace M. E. Church attendants, came out 569-216 for the women. Even in the tenement region polled, out of 28 votes, 12 were for and 4 against the amendment. The total number of ballots cast in these two polls was 2,723 and of these 1,517 were in favor to 914 opposed. Only 292 were in doubt.

The New York Tribune said of the poll that in all cases the men took the voting seriously and apparently voted deliberately and honestly and that the result as shown by the tabulated reports is a surprisingly large vote for suffrage.

"Equal suffrage is an unqualified success in Colorado, and several times in matters of vital importance the women voters have been of tremendous service to the best interests of the State," asserts the Hon. George E. Hosmer, collector of customs of Denver.

HOW ABOUT IT?

If you are a married man with a wife who has been a real helpmate to you, don't you want to make her your equal in the eyes of the law?

A DECISION TO VOTE YES

By Robert Underwood Johnson

MR. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON was for forty years editor of the Century Magazine and is now permanent secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He is one of the most influential literary men in the country as well as a poet of no mean rank. In a recent letter to Mrs. William Vanamee, suffrage leader of the First Assembly District of Orange County, New York, Mr. Johnson announced his conversion to equal suffrage. The following is taken from his letter to Mrs. Vanamee.

Candor compels any man with his eyes open to admit that at present good government is obtained at a frightful waste and against great odds. The chief obstacles are indifference and lack of ideality. Men absorbed in the struggle for life want both imagination and a sense of responsibility, and in this respect we appear to be getting worse. It is not to be expected that, by some magic of the ballot, women will rise to the perfect exercise of every political function—that, for instance, they will be able to manage governmental finances (few men are so qualified); but it is reasonable to expect that they will bring to many problems valuable qualities; comprehension of human needs, special experience, ideality, sympathy, freedom from deadening traditions, refined instincts, interest in the higher life as reflected in literature, art, and music, and, best of all, common sense in dealing with such subjects as public health, prison reforms, child labor, the drink evil, municipal going-to-seed, etc. In short, the more intelligence, culture, and morality we can get into the electorate to react against bad government the better for all.

How Women Can Help

Leaving aside the college graduate of both sexes, the average woman of today is certainly not less well educated than the average man. For two generations, while he has been hard at work in business, she has been able to keep a closer touch with the world, through newspapers, magazines and books, by study, intellectual club life, settlement work, society, and travel. She has made amazing progress. She has learned how to economize time and effort in the conduct of the household and the care of children; many things which she formerly made laboriously are now purchased cheaply, and in many ways her interests have broadened while her husband has not kept pace with her. She is as capable as he of making decisions in the main both wise and free from improper influences. Men have only to remember what they say to one another of the incompetence of the average male voter to see how far short the electorate of today comes of the standard of perfection which they are inclined to exact for women. It will be much if we can add a large body of voters in the main willing and competent to follow good leadership.

Moreover, as the main influence upon the next generation, whether in the home or in the school, women need to be prepared to train citizens. Shall mothers learn and teach everything that is useful to impart to their sons and daughters except the most necessary? What time does the average father—whose place certainly is not in the home—have to give to the direction of his sons in political principles? I feel sure that the extension of the suffrage will give women a higher sense of responsibility to the State, and through this key men up to their own civic duty.

Liquor Men Oppose

I am further influenced by the fact that in the mass equal suffrage is opposed by several objectionable classes. No doubt many sincere and patriotic men and women are opposed to suffrage, but there are elements of sordidness in the opposition that have no counterpart on the other side. For obvious reasons the rank and file of professional politicians of both chief parties in this State are against the entrance of woman to political power, while the liquor interests are solidly and aggressively, though so far as possible secretly, at work to defeat the amendment. I believe that here, as abroad, even among men who are not abstainers, there is a great awakening to the fact that the drink evil is a monstrous obstacle to national progress. It is women chiefly who suffer from it, as they do from war, and their intelligent and reasonable influence will be exerted as inevitably against one as against the other. In this respect, their further participation in responsible government will be an immense public benefit. Should the amendment fail in New York, it will probably be due to the fact that every saloon in the State is a recruiting station for the opposition, and the defeat itself would be a conclusive argument for a speedy reconsideration of the question.

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The past 130 years are due to essentially masculine traits. Time will show how far the enfranchisement of the other sex will remedy this one-sidedness in our government and give us a more orderly, homelike system. It is to be hoped that New Jersey will be willing to try the experiment. So far from being radical and dangerous, the 'new order' seems to the psychologist distinctly conservative and promising of good results."

The danger from unoccupied rights is far less than the danger from the denial of rights.—William Jewett Tucker.

A "League for the Marrying of Broken Heroes" has recently been started in England by the Rev. Ernest Houghton of Bristol.

The right to vote is just as much a woman's right as is her right to think or her right to a trial by jury.—J. Stitt Wilson.

New York State's first lady has personally entered the campaign for "votes for women." Mrs. Charles Whitman spoke in the village of Voorhesville recently, and is expected to make several equal suffrage speeches in the capital district before the November election.

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For ladies, in black, white and unbleached; fine gauge or medium weight; sizes 8½ to 10. For children, ribbed medium weight, in black and white, 5 to 9½. For men, in black, white, tan, gray and unbleached, 9½ to 11½. Made of best American cotton. Will mix ladies', men's and children's in same box.

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SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

Twenty-five campaign postal cards free to any one who will distribute them before November 2, 1915. Carrie Harrison, Brookland, Washington, D. C. (44)

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. (cow)

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WOMEN PUBLISH PEACE MANIFESTO

Prime Minister Calls Document Sanest Proposal in Six Months

The International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace last week issued a manifesto setting forth the first fruits obtained by the congress at The Hague last April. The reports of the envoys who visited the foreign capitals form the basis for the announcement issued in this country and in Amsterdam.

The statement involves the assurance:

That the nations now engaged in war would look without disfavor upon a conference of the neutral nations as a possible medium for the settlement of the world war, and

That the neutral nations of Europe are prepared for such a conference provided they can get the co-operation of the United States.

The statement is signed by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Holland; Miss Chrystal Macmillan, of Great Britain; Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of Austria-Hungary; Prof. Emily Greene Balch, of Wellesley College, and Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago.

The manifesto declares the envoys "are in a position to quote some of the expressions of men high in the councils of the great nations as to the feasibility of their plan. 'Yours is the sanest proposal that has been brought to this office in the last six months,' said the Prime Minister of one of the larger countries."

GLEANINGS

"Last week President Wilson came out for woman suffrage—the greatest State issue confronting the United States," says the Independent.

The birth rate in New Zealand had been declining for 14 years when women were given the vote; today it is higher than that of England and Wales. In West Australia the marriage and birth rate had been going down four years. When women got the ballot both rates went up. These figures hardly prove that the ballot makes women unwilliing to marry or endangers the baby crop.

Only half of the 183,040 women wage earners in Chicago enjoy the benefits of a nine-hour day, asserts Miss Irene J. Graham, a social investigator, in a report which appears in the October Journal of Political Economy published by the University of Chicago. This report represents the first comprehensive survey ever made of women's hours of employment in Chicago.

A leaflet entitled "Testimony of Governors Concerning Woman Suffrage in Their Respective States" has recently been compiled by Mrs. Ernest Lister, wife of the Governor of Washington, and is issued by the National Council of Women Voters.

POLITICS NEED FEMININE MIND

Psychology Professor Declares Women Excel in Social and Economic Problems

In a letter to the Princeton Press, Howard C. Warren, Stuart Professor of Psychology, offers a psychological analysis of the masculine and feminine mind. He admits, without defining them, that a "masculine" type and a "feminine" type of mind do exist, doubtless due to "sexual heredity and educational influences," and discusses the qualifications of the two types in the sphere of business and politics:

"For my own part, the study of the two types suggests a very definite conclusion. The masculine mind, by heredity and training, is concerned rather with gaining a livelihood and amassing wealth. The feminine type is concerned with the guidance of the social life and the economical running of the household.

Other things equal, then, one might predict that the masculine statesman would be less concerned with the orderly economic system of government than with fostering national wealth, and with acquiring at the same time a fortune for himself. One would expect that the feminine type would be less interested in making a livelihood out of political life, and more interested in promoting an efficient scheme of government.

"It must be granted that many of our national shortcomings during

The Last Word About Saloon Opposition Is Contained in

LIQUOR AGAINST SUFFRAGE

just off the press. Miss Blackwell gives a complete review of events which directly connect the liquor interests with the opposition to votes for women, including the recent Reardon letters in Massachusetts.

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PRICES ON OTHER LITERATURE

Suffrage and Temperance.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $5
What meaning has suffrage in connection with the temperance question? This flier tells; gives the facts that you want.

A Catholic View of Suffrage.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3

Eminent Catholics Declare for Suffrage. Ea., 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
Are you often asked what is the attitude of the Catholic Church? These two fliers will help.

A Campaign of Slander.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
The Antis continue repeating old discredited stories about suffrage leaders. This is a pithy answer that will fit most of them.

The Three Fold Menace.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6
Socialism, Feminism, and "militancy" are other favorites of the antis. This folder gives the real facts.

The Worth of a Vote.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
A flier by Alice Stone Blackwell, showing what "The Worth of a Vote" has been to men.

Suffrage and Mormonism.....Each, 3c; doz., 20c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $12
Utah and the Mormons have been the basis of much anti talk. This pamphlet is an effective showing of facts.

The Stage and Woman Suffrage.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
Mary Young (Mrs. John Craig) tells what effect women have had on the theatre. She says that they will also improve politics.

Suffrage and Morals.....Each, 3c; doz., 20c; 100, $1.50; 500, $7.50
A pamphlet by Miss Blackwell, discussing what has been accomplished by the States wherein women vote for social reform, red light abatement and the single standard of morals.

Order from

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CANARD CIRCULATED AT ELEVENTH HOUR

New Jersey Opposition Produces Letter from Discredited Colorado Labor Man—John R. Lawson and Others Make Immediate Reply

An eleventh hour attempt to alienate the labor forces was made by anti-suffragists in New Jersey, when they produced a letter from W. T. Hickey, whom they called "a fellow-worker with John Lawson" and secretary-treasurer of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. Mr. Hickey said that "speaking from a labor standpoint, suffrage has been a failure in Colorado."

The letter was immediately repudiated by the Colorado labor leaders. Joseph E. Cannon, national organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, says:

"The opening statement of Hickey shows an intent to cause others to believe that Lawson had something to do with the writing of the letter, when the fact is that Lawson had nothing whatever to do with it. Hickey was dropped as State secretary of the Federation of Labor because of frequently reported shortages in his accounts. He opposed every measure for the benefit of women and children, was a political gangster, an adjunct of the corrupt political machines of Denver and Colorado. His strong suit has been his repeated attempts to traffic in the labor vote.

"If the woman's eight-hour law had been defeated, as he claims, it was not because the women had a vote, but because Hickey, with a few other political hangers-on of the old political machines, worked against the election of bonafide labor candidates. Hickey used all his influence for the nomination and election of Governor Ammons. Then followed murder, rapine and pillage by the militia, imported gunmen and local gangsters, with the consent and approval of the Governor for the election of whom Hickey used all his influence, and it comes with poor grace for Hickey and his co-conspirators to attempt at this late day to put the blame on their wives and mothers.

"The Colorado State Federation of Labor is unanimously on record in approval of woman suffrage."

Eugene C. Moore, president of the Federation of Miners, of Ludlow, Col., asserted:

"The statement of Mr. Hickey, ex-secretary and ex-treasurer of the Federation of Miners in Colorado, is absolutely false. After the coal mine strike in 1914 Mr. Hickey was asked by the president to resign or else he would be thrown out of the organization for being two-faced. Mr. Hickey said to the president that he would not dare call a meeting and would not get enough votes to sustain his argument. I then called a meeting for the next afternoon and; by a rising vote, every delegate and official of the miners of Colorado voted against Mr. Hickey. He has not been connected since then with organized labor in Colorado and is, as far as I can see, a paid agent for the element in Colorado which the woman suffrage party has fought from the beginning."

John R. Lawson, international representative of the Western Federation of Miners, telegraphed:

"When William T. Hickey stated that suffrage in Colorado was a failure he was not authorized to speak for me, the State Federation, nor the Miners' Organization. The Eight-Hour law could not have been defeated by 'factional fights' of women in this State, for there were but two women in the Legislature when the law failed of passage. Equal suffrage has always had my hearty endorsement, and I intend to remain steadfastly in the ranks of its advocates. I look upon it as one of the means of solving many of the trying political, social, industrial, and economic problems confronting the American people today."

John McLennan, president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, sent the following message:

"William T. Hickey expresses his own personal views and not those of the labor movement of Colorado, when he states that woman suffrage is a failure in this State. Organized labor in this State is not opposed to woman suffrage. I strongly favor woman suffrage and believe it to be one of the fundamental principles of true democracy and entitled to the support of all who are interested in liberty and progress."

DRUGS IN ARMY SAYS MAGAZINE

Miss Addams' Statement About Bayonet Charges Receives Corroborative Evidence

Miss Jane Addams' statement that soldiers on both sides of the contending armies need to be drugged before bayonet charges, which aroused a storm of adverse comment, has received corroborative evidence in an article in Scribner's Magazine for October, "On the British Firing Line," written by E. Alexander Powell, war correspondent with the allied armies.

On page 461 he says of a German onset:

"Rendered reckless by the rum and ether which is served out to German soldiers about to make an attack, they dashed forward hoarsely cheering."

The question naturally arises, as E. Taber Fox of Litchfield, Conn., points out, whether Mr. Powell's statement will bring upon him the ridicule which Miss Addams' similar statement produced, because she was a woman and a peace advocate.

Courtesy of the Pittsburgh Sun

NOTES AND NEWS

Oregon has just issued an order for the strictest regulation of women's hours in canneries that has yet been adopted in the United States.

The Woman's Home Companion for November contains an interesting article, "My Conversion to Suffrage," by Alice Woods Emery.

Wyoming has the smallest proportion of unmarried women to its population of any State in the Union; Wyoming has had equal suffrage for 46 years. Colorado has a higher birth rate than Massachusetts.

Michigan will celebrate the 100th birthday anniversary of Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Friday, Oct. 29, by a "Reciprocity Day" throughout the State. Suffrage meetings will be held in every county—the speakers from one county going into a neighboring county and vice versa, and making this service a contribution to the cause.

I have never heard an argument against woman suffrage that was not an insult to the intelligence of a ten-year-old boy.—Hon. John D. Long.

RECORD INTEREST SHOWN IN BOSTON

Suffrage Amendment Calls Out Largest Registration Ever Made in Massachusetts

The Boston registration for the suffrage amendment and the State elections, which closed Oct. 13, was the largest registration ever known for a Massachusetts election. It totalled 114,224. The only other registration approaching it was in 1904, a presidential and congressional year, when the registration reached 114,218. In the towns of the State the voting lists remained open until Oct. 23.

APPROVAL GIVEN BY CIVIL SERVICE

Forum Representing 150.000 Goes on Record for Equal Suffrage in New York

The Civil Service Forum in New York City with delegates from 14 affiliated organizations, having a membership of upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand city, State and federal employees, has gone on record for equal suffrage.

It was the Forum's "most important meeting," says The Chief, which is the largest Civil Service paper in New York.

"After a postponement of several months, the question of woman suffrage was brought up, discussed and voted upon," says the Chief. "By a roll call of organizations it was found that some of the associations had placed themselves on record in favor of votes for women. Others had discussed the matter and had taken no action. It was found that no organization had voted against the appeal of women, and therefore it was decided that the subject should be voted upon by the delegates present. The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The ballot in the hands of women will give additional strength to the cause of a square deal in the civil service, be it

"Resolved, That the Civil Service Forum, after a poll of its affiliated organizations, hereby records its approval of woman suffrage."

ILLINOIS DECISION UPHELD BY COURT

Supreme Bench Will Not Reopen Suffrage Case for Irate Liquor Dealers

The Illinois Supreme Court refused last week to permit the question of the constitutionality of the woman suffrage act to be reargued in what is known as "the Macomb election case." Justice Craig, who at one time held the suffrage act unconstitutional, announced the decision, which is said to have been unanimous.

The attack on the suffrage law was made by Illinois liquor dealers, and was considered, according to the Chicago Herald, an aftermath of Sunday closing in Chicago.

When the act was held valid last year the vote stood 4 to 3. Since then Judge Vickers, who voted in favor of constitutionality, has died and Judge W. W. Duncan of Marion has been elected in his place. The decision last week was only on the reopening of the Macomb case, and the liquor dealers say that they will bring further attacks upon the constitutionality of the act in December.

Sunday closing of saloons in Chicago for the first time in forty-four years resulted in the first Sunday passing with the lowest crime record in the history of the police department, according to Chief of Police Healy. Out of 7152 saloons in the city, only twenty-eight were found to have violated Mayor Thompson's closing order. Most of the violations were of a minor character and only one saloonkeeper was arrested. There were only sixteen arrests made for drunkenness Sunday and forty-seven on Saturday, as compared with an average of 243 for the two days several months past.

"There were no murders; there were no suicides reported," says the Chicago Herald. "The automobile accidents seem unconnected with alcoholic 'joy riding.' Church attendance increased; theatres and moving picture shows were filled to capacity. About 20,000 liquor trade employers had a day of rest, with which many of them expressed themselves as well pleased."

One of the first effects of the Sunday closing was another futile attempt on the part of the Illinois liquor dealers to have the suffrage law declared unconstitutional. They laid the Sunday regulation to the women voters.

IF

you are a man who owes a never-ending debt of gratitude to your mother, don't you want to pay that debt by doing the biggest thing on earth for your mother's sex?

Vote **Yes** on the Suffrage amendment.

SOUTHERN COTTON HELPS CAMPAIGN

The "Buy a Bale of Cotton" movement is helping equal suffrage in the campaign States, according to the National Woman Suffrage Association. Last year the association joined in the movement to help the South and distributed the Anna Howard Shaw fund, amounting to several thousand dollars, among the Southern State associations for the purpose of buying bales of cotton. Now that the crisis is over, the cotton is being sold at a profit, so that the fund is released, and the proceeds are being returned to national headquarters for use in the campaign States.

The red light district of Springfield, Ill., and all brothels in Sangamon county have been ordered closed in the interests of public health.

During the suffrage parade in Boston the antis draped their houses with red, which was legitimate, but they also tried to give an extra impression of their strength by draping a lot of empty houses; and they even had the rashness and bad taste to decorate the closed house of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe!

LAST LAUGHS

"Delia studied medicine, you know, and I've taken a cooking school course."

"Well?"

"We're going to start a magazine called 'What to Eat and How to Get Over It.'"

"When I am big, mamma, I'm going to marry a doctor or a minister."

Mamma: "Why, my dear?"

"'Cause if I marry a doctor I can get well for nothing, and if I marry a minister I can be good for nothing."

Mrs. Jones: "You mean to say that you and your husband never have any quarrels?"

Mrs. Brown: "That's just what I mean."

Mrs. Jones: "But don't you ever get into an argument?"

Mrs. Brown: "Never. You see, when we are alone at home my husband talks nothing but politics and I talk nothing but the servant girl question, so in that way we never come to a disagreement."

In Parliament questions are constantly asked about the hardships entailed upon alien women, but few women are as able to look after themselves as the Fifeshire woman who was made to register herself as the wife of an alien enemy. Her husband was a German, who had been deserted at the age of twelve in this country by a German band. He was adopted, cared for, and educated by the minister. In course of time he grew up, became the minister's man, and married a Scottish woman. His native tongue and his nationality were both forgotten until last August, when the war broke out. He and his wife were made to register themselves under the Aliens' Act. His wife was most indignant at being called a German. "Me a German," she exclaimed, "I ken naething aboot Germans." "Ah, but you became one when you married a German," said the complacent magistrate. "What have you to say to that?" "Jist this," she retorted, "it nae mair maks me a German than it made Victoria yin when she married Albert." The magistrate collapsed. This point of view should be established, that marriage does not change your birth, and it ought not to deprive you of your nationality. A country can no more disown its citizens than a parent can repudiate children when they forsake the parental home.—Eunice G. Murray in The Vote.